

A N
ENTIRE AND IMPARTIAL
COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
P A P E R S, &c.
Published on Both Sides,
CONCERNING THE
Late ELECTION at LIVERPOOL,
FOR
Members to serve in Parliament.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A correct Alphabetical LIST of the POLL.

AND
A LIST of the Members who have represented this Borough
in Parliament since the Year 1660.

With a GENERAL INDEX to the Whole.

Published May 12, 1761.

LIVERPOOL: PRINTED BY JOHN SADLER,
AND JOHN SIBBALD, BOOKSELLER, IN CASTLE-STREET.

ENTIRE AND IMPARTIAL
COLLECTION

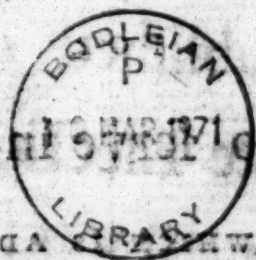
OF ALL THE

PAPERS

Published on Both Sides

CONCERNING THE

late Election at LIVERPOOL



Members to Vote in Parliament
TO WHICH ADDED

A correct Alphabetical LIST of the POLIT.

AND

A LIST of the Members who have represented this Borough
in Parliament since the Year 1800.

With a GENERAL INDEX to the Works.

Revised 1861

LIVERPOOL: PRINTED BY JOHN SARGENT,
JOHN SARGENT, BOOKSELLER, IN CASTLE-STREET.

TO THE
WORTHY FREEMEN

Of the Borough and Corporation of

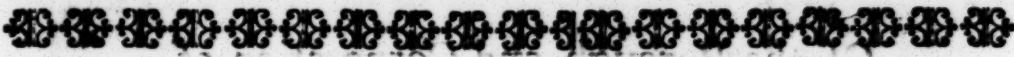
LIVERPOOL,

THIS entire and impartial Collection of all the Papers, which have been published on both Sides, during the late Election of Members of Parliament, for this Borough, is respectfully Dedicated, by

Their most obedient,

Humble Servant,

The Editor.



THE EDITOR is much obliged to the
 Authors of several **Letters, Essays**
 and **Songs**, which have been sent to him
 in Manuscript ; but as he only engaged to
 preserve, in this Collection, such Papers
 as were printed and published, concerning
 the late Contest for Members of Parlia-
 ment ; and as he professes to give an im-
 partial Collection, he hopes he shall not
 offend, by declining to insert any of them.



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T H E

Entire Collection of PAPERS, &c.

October 30, 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of *LIVERPOOL*.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Election for Members to serve in Parliament cannot come on of some Time, You are earnestly desired not to engage Yourself.

November 19, 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of *LIVERPOOL*.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU may now be perfectly assured, that the Right Honourable *Charles Townshend*, Esq; is desirous and ready to accept Your Invitation to represent You in Parliament, if You think proper to make so worthy and deserving a Gentleman the Object of Your Choice. If, therefore, it is Your hearty Desire to countenance his Wishes, Your Zeal for the Credit and Reputation of this Borough will be best expressed by as general a Letter as the Time will allow, to the Gentleman; which is quite necessary, having little or no personal Acquaintance with any of us.

His Letters, in justification of this public Notice, will be presented to your perusal, when required.

Please to observe, That before the Right Honourable Gentleman was personally applied to, to know his Pleasure on this Occasion, it was intimated to Mr. *Pole*, that such a Scheme was in agitation; that the Honourable Mr. *Townshend* was
often

often mentioned in *Liverpool*: And it must be allowed that he approved of their intended Choice, by saying, “ *They could not have a better Man; and that if the said Gentleman would chuse to be your Representative, he did not think he should oppose him.*” This was told to Mr. *Townshend*, who expressed his Approbation of Mr. *Pole*’s generous Sentiments, and then made an offer of his best Services: But on hearing Mr. *Pole* had made his Canvass, and by his own Declaration expressed himself secure to the Person he conversed with, the Honourable Gentleman declined interfering further, untill he had consulted his Friends, and thereby gave Time to the Constituents to enquire into the real Merit of each Candidate; which being duly considered, it is hoped a great Majority will appear in the Right Honourable Mr. *Townshend*’s Favour, (whose great Abilities and Connexion to serve this flourishing Borough are so well known, and likewise acknowledged by his Opponents) and that a pleasing Number of the Free Burgesses will as chearfully appear, to subscribe an Invitation, as it will be agreeable to him to receive it.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

A Free Burgess.

N. B. That for the greater Convenience of those Freemen, who are desirous and willing to subscribe to an Invitation, several Papers will be drawn up and lodged not only in the Coffee-houses, viz. *Pontack’s* and the *Merchants*, but in other Places, which may be readily known.

October 31. 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Right Hon. *Charles Townshend*, Esq; Treasurer of the Chamber, and a Privy Counsellor, intending to offer himself a Candidate to represent You in Parliament at the

the ensuing General Election: You are therefore earnestly requested not to engage Your Votes and Interest, without duly weighing the Merits of the Candidates. Mr. *Townshend* is so well known, by Character, through *England*, that there is no room left to doubt but he can be of the most eminent Service to the Trade of this Town.

November 19. 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of *LIVERPOOL*.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS a printed Paper is this Day distributed, signed *A Free Burgess*, as an Invitation to the Right Honourable *Charles Townshend*, Esq; (now Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Salisbury* in *Cornwall*) insinuating that our present Member, *Charles Pole* Esq; so far approved of the intended Choice of Mr. *Townshend*, that should he offer himself a Candidate for this Borough, he did not think He should oppose him.

This Assertion is so different to the Declaration of Mr. *Pole* to his Friends here, on the Encouragement he met with in the late Canvass, that We, who appear'd in his Interest, assure the Freemen of this Borough, That it is Mr. *Pole's* Resolution to continue a Candidate at all Events, and that his Friends will support his Interest against all Opposers.

We are, Gentlemen, your Friends, and

Fellow Burgesses.

November 20. 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of *LIVERPOOL*.

GENTLEMEN,

BY a Letter to you, which I see published under the 19th Current, the Subject matter which is the Occasion of it,

it, is brought into a narrow Point of View. The Author says, ' If therefore it is your hearty Desire to countenance
' his Wishes, your Zeal for the Credit and Reputation of
' this Borough will be best expressed by as general a Letter
' as the Time will allow, to the Gentleman; which is quite
' necessary; having little or no personal Acquaintance with
' an of us.

The Gentleman to which this Paragraph relates, is the Rt. Hon. *Charles Townshend* Esq; therefore, considering (what is well known by Character) that He is a Right Worthy Gentleman, Can we rationally expect him to thrust himself upon us? No. If we pay a Regard to our Public Interest, and likewise to our own Reputations, as Free Burgeesses, it is a Duty which we owe to ourselves, to give him a general Invitation to serve us: Not only so, but it will be to us an Honour, that a Gentleman, of so much distinguished Merit, will do us the Favour to offer himself to our Notice and Regard.

Put the Gentleman, who has lately made his Canvass, st lted or supported by another, too much at the Expence of his own Honour and Veracity, if not unjustly censured, (which I have Reason enough to believe is not the Case) in Contrast with the other Gentleman, who makes a prudent and conditional Tender, and then let solid Reason determine your Resolution. Was I now stating the Case of what we may properly stile a Borough-Hunter, I should blush to say so much; but when I am presenting to you a Picture drawn to the Life; and which Malice itself will not, I dare say, attempt to deface—do Honour to the Gentleman, and thereby do Justice to yourselves, by a generous, affectionate and sincere Invitation to accept of a Trust which you cannot doubt his faithfull, discharging.

I address myself to the Free Burgeesses; and by so doing I do not mean any whose Dependencies of one kind or other are so prevalent as to affect their Reason and Judgment: Such are, in proportion to their Stations in Life, Objects of Pity; because that which cannot afford them some degree of Pleasure and Satisfaction in the reflection of their own Minds, cannot

cannot fail of having a contrary Effect. I humbly offer this to your Consideration, as the Language of my Heart ; and, as I have not knowingly deceived you in any one Thing which I have offer'd to your Consideration on all Occasions, but made my Appeal to your own Reason and Judgment, so I do the like now ; and desire to be looked upon, and believed,

Gentlemen, Your sincere Friend and Well-wisher,

Likewise, a Free Burgejs, and your humble Servant,

JOSEPH CLEGG.

P. S. I have seen a Paper of the same Date of that which recommended the Right Honourable *Charles Townshend* Esq; to your Notice : If that carries in it any more sensible Meaning than what is comprised in a *meer Bounce*, it is beyond my Power to discover ; I therefore leave it to be handled by the Free Burgejs who subscribed the first published Paper, if it deserves any Notice. Allow me but to copy the Character of the Gentleman, whose Interest I wish the Burgejses to espouse, from a well-known Author, who stakes his Reputation for the Truth of it. You then cannot read it but it must give great Pleasure and Satisfaction to those who not only espouse his Interest, but to those likewise who are disinterested, yet impartial Judges : And as for those whose Prejudices have taken a contrary bias, I wish them a change of Sentiments, for the sake of their own Comfort, Credit and Satisfaction. Here I quote the Author :

‘ On the fourth Day of *December* a Motion was made for
 ‘ the Bill, by Colonel *George Townshend*, eldest Son of the
 ‘ Lord Viscount *Townshend* ; a Gentleman of Courage,
 ‘ Sense, and Probity ; endued with Penetration to discern,
 ‘ and Honesty to pursue the real Interest of his Country, in
 ‘ defiance of Power, in contempt of private Advantages:—
 ‘ Leave being given to bring in a Bill for the better ordering
 ‘ the Militia Forces in the several Counties of *England*, the
 ‘ Task of preparing it was allotted to Mr. *Townshend*, and a
 ‘ considerable number of the most able Members of the
 ‘ House,

House, comprehending his own Brother Mr. *Charles Townshend*, whose Genius shone with a distinguished Lustre : He was keen, discerning, eloquent, and accurate ; possessed a remarkable vivacity of Parts, with a surprising Solidity of Understanding : Was a Wit without Arrogance, a Patriot without Prejudice, and a Courtier without Dependence. SMOLLET.

After what I have mentioned from the Historian, I beg leave to offer a Remark to your Notice and Consideration, I mean to those few who have been, by one Means or other, drawn into a Promise in favour of Mr. *Pole*.

Mr. *Pole*'s coming down to make his Canvass, was upon the strength of a Letter which he received from his Friend in Town, giving him an Account that Sir *William Meredith*, Bart. was offering his Service, in opposition to him ; so that when he went about, it was in order to defeat that Gentleman's Interest, not the Hon. Mr. *Townshend*'s ; he was not so much as mention'd : Therefore I think you are no way obliged, either in point of common Prudence or Interest, as you did not take Mr. *Pole* against the Field, to speak in the Sporting Phrase. No ! It was only against one particular Gentleman ; so that to all Intents and Purposes you stand clear against being tied to Mr. *Pole*, if you think proper to give this more worthy Gentleman the Preference.

*The Humble Address of several of the principal Burgessees of L——l, to his Grace the D. of N*****,*

May it please your Grace,

WE, Your Grace's most humble and obedient Servants, the Burgessees of Your Grace's good Town of L——l, being thoroughly sensible of the long Obligations we lie under to Your Grace, for the great Pains and Trouble You have for a Series of Years taken upon You, in adjusting and settling our Rights and Privileges in the Elections for Members to serve for this ancient and loyal Corporation, and especially for this last Happy Union, which was so agreeably
fixt

fixt betwixt your Grace and the contending Parties for the next General Election, whereby your Grace hath freed us from the Trouble of attending the Hustings, from the Heart-burnings and Animosities usually arising from the unhappy Consequences of a Contested Election; and as we are very sensible your Grace is, from your long Experience, a much better Judge of the Constitution of this Borough, and the particular Wants of its Constituents, than it is possible for us to be; permit us, Great Sir! to return our hearty and sincere Thanks for these Your mighty Favours, and to assure Your Grace that we shall ever retain the most grateful Sense of the vast Honour You do us in thus fatiguing Yourself to serve us Your unknown and undeserving Debtors. We applaud Your Grace's great Skill, Perspicuity and Judgment, in continuing to us, for seven Years longer, two such Oracles of Wisdom and Honour; and do assure Your Grace that, when you are dead and gone, we will, as near as possible, endeavour to imitate Your Grace's Judgment, by following the very Paths Your Grace hath so plainly delineated to us. We could say much more, but our Hearts are so full of Regard for your Grace, that we fear the Overflow of our Zeal will be tedious to your Gracely Ears; and therefore we beg you will generously excuse,

Your Grace's Most obliged, Most obedient,

Most obsequious, and most abandon'd Servants.

December 18, 1760.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

WHILST others are wittily, and commendably employ'd, in ridiculing the enormous Impropriety of Conduct in a certain all-grasping Dictator, and his misguided Adherents, permit me, Gentlemen, to address you in a more serious Manner, as better comporting, perhaps, with the Importance of the Subject, as well as most agreeable to my own Inclinations.

I mean not to found the Trumpet of Discord ; nor do I want to dabble in turbid Waters. I would not throw a Pebble purposely to ruffle and discompose the smooth Expanse of social Tranquility : But when Words, of right honest and amiable Signification, such as *the Peace and Harmony*, and *good Government of the Town*, are perverted from their true and genuine Import, and made subservient to private Views, by lulling you into an Insensibility fatal to *Liberty*, it may surely escape Censure, if, zealous in a good Cause, a Freeman of *Liverpool* steps forth, and boldly, yet impartially, urges his Remonstrance.

Shall, then, a Desire of maintaining, and perpetuating our constitutional Freedom, by a Procedure exactly conformable to the Laws provided for the Conservation thereof, be represented as a Design of involving the Town in Scenes of Disorder and Confusion ? Shall they who disclaim all Methods of Violence and Injustice, and insist only on their Right of Voting agreeably to their Reason and Judgment, be represented as Disturbers of the Public Repose ? Forbid it common Sense ! Honour and Honesty rise to forbid it ! Rise and forbid it you will, if you have any longer your Residence in the Breasts of a People worthy to participate the Enjoyments of Peace.—Enjoyments which can be permanent only when they rise upon the Basis of Liberty, and are supported by Truth and Equity.

Let it, however, be admitted for the present, that an Opposition at the general Election might have a Tendency to excite some Tumult and Disquiet in the Town : To whom would the Fault be imputable ? To those Gentlemen, beyond all peradventure, who, from the Consequences of their Canvass in favour of one of their Members, must have Assurances, arising to the highest Degree of Probability, if not to Certainty itself, that the Majority is against them. If a few, out of many all equally concerned in the Adjustment of an Affair, determinable only by a Majority of Voices, insist upon the Validity of their own Reasonings, and exact a Compliance with their own Measures, in contradiction to the Sentiments and Wishes of a far superior Number, must
not

not Candour herself pronounce such a Conduct to be arrogant, and an outrage to Civility, and every part of Decorum?

If, therefore, those Gentlemen who harangue so pathetically on the dire consequences of a contested Election, mean any thing more than to portray the dismal Effects of thwarting their Humours and Inclinations, they would best prove their Sincerity by receding from an Interest, which, as they are sensible it is obnoxious to the Town in general, can give neither Strength nor Lustre to their own Reputations.

Nor would the Gentleman, whom they have publickly, but inadvertently I hope, engaged to support, less consult his Honour, were he to desist from endeavouring to obtrude himself upon a People who cannot be supposed to have any considerable Attachments to his Interest, unless by a strange inversion of Causes and Effects, *Haughtiness* and *Incivility* should be found the best Expedients to procure public Esteem and substantial Friendship.

Be this however as it may, let but the Men of Power and Property repair to the Hustings without Bribes in their hands and Animosities in their hearts; let them disdain to enforce that undue Influence upon their Inferiors which they themselves would reject with Indignation if offered to them by their Superiors, and I dare say the business of the Election would be decided with less Interruption to the social and commercial Intercourse of the Town than what frequently attends the execution of a Preſs-Warrant.

So far from diffusing that Rancour, which corrodes and poisons the Comforts of Life; the Day of Election would then be a Day of rational and manly Exultation: We should congratulate each other, tho' differing in Opinions, as having performed the Offices of Free-Men and Good-Men: And whilst we were contending for the Benefit of the Public, we should not forget the Benevolence due to Individuals; and what would crown all, we should experience in our Hearts those warm Sensations of *Liberty*, which would feelingly persuade us we were in possession of a Reality, and not under the Delusions of a Phantom only.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully, your's,

B

A Free Burgeſs.

December 31, 1760.

A W E W S O N G.

COME cheer up my Lads, 'tis to Glory we steer,
To Vote for our Freedom this ensuing Year :
'Tis Liberty calls us, then shake off your Chain ;
Like Cowards, no longer in Bondage remain.

CHORUS. *With Hearts stout as Oak, like true Englishmen,
We'll always be ready,
Steady, Boys, steady,
For Freedom to vote, Boys, again and again.*

The Time is approaching for Parliament Men ;
Then join to chuse those who will serve us again.
To *Meredith's* Worth, due Attention let's pay,
While Bribes and Corruption no longer shall sway.

CHORUS. *With Hearts, &c.*

No longer be frown'd on, no longer let's fear,
The Day of Election will quickly draw near ;
With Pleasure we'll all to the Hustings repair,
Nor scruple our Minds, by our Votes, to declare.

CHORUS. *With Hearts, &c.*

Then join, my brave Boys, all your Influence join,
That the Day of Election with Lustre may shine ;
And in the mean Time we will jovially sing,
In praise of Sir *William*, in praise of our King.

CHORUS. *With Hearts stout as Oak, like true Englishmen,
We'll always be ready,
Steady, Boys, steady,
For Freedom to vote, Boys, again and again.*

L I B E R T Y ' S G H O S T.

ASSIST me, my Muse, a true Tale to rehearse,
As ever yet made it's Appearance in Verse :
Be attentive, ye Freeman, the Story's quite new,
And concerns all that hear it, both you, Sir, and you.

Derry down, &c.

As musing I sat, 't'other Night, all alone,
Deep silence prevail'd, and the Clock just struck one,
I thought an odd Noise of a Sudden I heard,
And looking about, a strange Phantom appear'd!

Derry down, &c.

" My Son, be not frighted," she mournfully said,
" I come to inform you, Poor LIBERTY'S dead!
" Take your Pen : What I say, to the Freemen impart,
" A tripple Confederacy stabb'd me to th' Heart!

Derry down, &c.

" This Action demands their due Consideration,
" As struck at the Freedom of this Corporation :
" My Children this Murder can ne'er over-look,
" But revenge it in spite of the D-v-l or D-ke.

Derry down, &c.

" And the Time now approaches, to give the grand Stroke
" To this tripple Alliance, and shake off the Yoke :
" Bid 'em go to the Hustings, like Men of true Spirit,
" And be influenc'd by nothing on Earth but by Merit."

Derry down, &c.

Here she look'd stedfast on me, and pausing a while,
" I've a dear Son remaining," she said, with a Smile,
" That can raise me again; he's no Tool to the State,
" And, like Liberty's Child, won't be sway'd by the Great

Derry down, &c.

" Lo! I offer him here, as your dernier Resort;
" He's no Placeman, no &c. but of much better sort.
" As you treat him, I either revive or decay :
" Sir William's my Son," And so vanish'd away.

Derry down, &c.

January 15, 1761.

To the Free Electors of the Borough of LIVERPOOL.

HAVING the Honour to be approved by many of
the principal Merchants, and other respectable Free
Burgeffes,

Burgeſſes, as a Candidate to Rêpreſent you in the enſuing Parliament ; I humbly entreat the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt. I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,

Gentlemen, your faithful humble Servant,

William Meredith.

The Honest Freeman for Sir WILLIAM. A Plumper.

Tune of, Die an Old Maid.

LET each honest Freeman attend to my Call;
And for *Freedom* and *Liberty* join One and All,
Join One and All, &c.

Be honest and steady, and let the World see
That Freeman we are, and we dare to be Free.
Dare to be Free, &c.

Let those who deny us our Freedom of Choice,
Be expos'd and oppos'd too, with Heart and with Voice.
NO TALBOT ELECTION! — We'll let them all see,
That Freeman we are, and will ever be Free.

Our Fathers of old were careſs'd for their Votes;
But a Candidate now muſt be cram'd down our Throats;
They count us as Cyphers; but ſoon they ſhall ſee
We'll Vote like good Freeman, to prove we are Free.

When MERIT appears, we for MERIT will ſhout;
But the Man without Merit — why, let him turn out.
Sir WILLIAM has MERIT — then let the World ſee,
That MERIT's the Motive with Men that are Free.

The Rights of our Freedom, as Tradersmen, are loſt;
But thoſe who've betray'd us ſhall feel, to their coſt,
Our Rights, as Electors, for ever ſhall be
As dear as our Lives; for we'll ever be Free.

No

No Threats shall dismay us ; tho' threats have been try'd ;
 We'll vote with our Conscience, whatever betide.
 The Men who can threaten us, let the World see,
 They wou'd have us be Slaves!——but we dare to be Free.

Sir *WILLIAM* has MERIT ; on that he depends ;
 And the Friends of Sir *WILLIAM* are LIBERTY's Friends ;
 They scorn to threaten a Freeman, you see,
 But shew us his MERIT, and bid us be Free.

Come then, honest Freemen, at LIBERTY's call,
 For Sir *WILLIAM*, a PLUMPER, let's vote one and all :
 Let those who wou'd cheat us of LIBERTY see,
 We're PLUMP for Sir *WILLIAM*, to prove we are Free.

January 22. 1761.

I TAKE this first Opportunity of returning my humble
 Thanks to that great number of Gentlemen who were
 pleased to appear in my Support last Night ; who having
 done me the greatest Honour, have determined me in my
 Resolution to persevere in the Hopes that my Services will
 be accepted at the General Election.

I am extremely sorry to find that Tickets, through the
 Messenger's Neglect, were not delivered to several Gentlemen
 to whom I owe the greatest Regard, and hope they will not
 impute the Omission to any want of Attention in me. It is
 my Intention to pay my personal Respects to every worthy
 Freeman, as soon as possible.

William Meredith.

Liverpool, March 13. 1756.

To the FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

WHEREAS it has been falsely and maliciously re-
 ported, That *Charles Pole Esq;* who now offers him-
 self a Candidate to represent you in Parliament, is an Enemy
 to

to the Free and open Trade to *Africa*, and hath endeavour-
ed to deprive this Town of that valuable Branch of Com-
merce: As we were in *London* last Year, and frequently
attended the Honourable House of Commons when that im-
portant Affair was consider'd and debated, We think it in-
cumbent upon us, in Justice to the Character of Mr. *Pole*,
to assure you, that such a Report is false, and void of all
Foundation; for, on the Contrary, as far as we had an
Opportunity of observing, he was a zealous and indefatiga-
ble Promoter of the free and open Trade to *Africa*, and
endeavoured to shew the Attempts of those Gentlemen, who
were for establishing a Joint Stock Company, confined to
the City of *London*, in the contemptible Light they so
justly deserved.

JAMES GORDON.
JOHN WELCH.
S. COLQUITT.

February 3, 1761.

To the FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the above Justification was pub-
lished, to take off the Aspersions then insinuated a-
gainst Mr. *Pole*, the same Report is still spread amongst
the Freemen of this Borough, to prejudice that Gentleman's
Character, on his standing a Candidate for the ensuing E-
lection; We therefore think it incumbent on Us to have the
same reprinted, that our Brother Freemen may not remain
prejudiced through a common Error; for, even at this time,
We can assure them, that Mr. *Pole* is endeavouring in the
House of Commons, to encrease the Advantages of that
Trade to Us, which is well known to the Merchants of this
Place. We are,

Your Fellow Free-Burgeses.

To

To the MERCHANTS of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impossible for any Man, who hath the least Knowledge of our Constitution, to be so ignorant, as not to know, That the Preservation of our Liberties depends upon the Freedom of Parliaments; and that consequently it is every Man's particular Duty to contribute, as far as he is able, to support that Freedom in it's utmost Extent.

THE Right of Electing Members to serve for this Borough, ye all know, is in the Freemen at large, independently one of another; but the great Misfortune is, that there is such shameful Methods used to destroy that Independency inherent to every Man's Birth, as must make an honest Man blush to hear; such as sending for Tradesmen to your Houses, and there absolutely laying your Commands, at the Peril of your future Business, to act as you please, in direct Contradiction to the Sentiments of Liberty the Man enjoys, and in open Violation of the Legislative Power. Is this acting like Men of Property, who should be Men of Honour? Is this a Method to succeed in Canvassing?—Surely not. Does a Merchant's buying Goods from any particular Tradesman entitle him to pocket the Man's Understanding, and to retail it out at his own Pleasure? If that be the Case, the Tradesman, tho' never so honest and worthy a Man, is the Meanest of Slaves! When such barefaced Influences are employed with Success, they are the Engines of *arbitrary Power*; but where there is Virtue sufficient in any Set of People boldly to assert their Right, then happily that Tool to Power is obliged to submit, and the Constitution triumphs over him.

RICHARD the Second was one of the worst Kings that ever sat upon the *British* Throne. He practised the Method of Debauching and Insulting the Peoples Principles: He directed Writs to the Sheriffs to return certain Persons, nominated by himself; and when they were returned, if he found them disinclined to his Measures, He by Threats and Terrors forced them to Actions diametrically opposite to their own Inclinations. Was this acting like a *British* Prince? Was it not most scandalously trampling upon the very Vitals of the *British*

British Diadem? But what was the Consequence? The Loss both of his Throne and his Life. Read, Gentlemen, what a wretched Figure he made, and then ask yourselves what sort of an Appearance that Man must make, who thus attempts to practise over his Fellow Freemen!

LET us put the Question a little Home, and suppose the Merchant himself attack'd by a Person of vast Superiority in Birth and Fortune (with whom he happens to have some Interesting Connections) to vote in opposition to his own Sentiments, How would he feel himself upon such an Occasion? Would he not startle? Would not his honest Blood rise with Indignation at so Servile a Proposal? Most certainly it would: Then why should not the Tradesman's Understanding have it's natural Direction!

THE Manner in which one of your Candidates makes his Canvass, is a perfect Pattern to all Gentlemen who desire to succeed in Parliament, as well as all Merchants. He is so far from pressing Tradesmen to concur with him in opposition to their Interest, that he very generously advises their taking Care not to hurt themselves from any Attachment that may arise to him. This is a known Fact, and reflects Honor to him. I should be well pleased to say as much of every Merchant in Town: Some indeed I do know of this candid, humane Disposition; and I heartily wish their Number may encrease, as such Characters demand LETTERS OF GOLD.

AND now let me say a Word or two to

The H O N E S T F R E E M E N.

I AM told the Gentlemen, who call themselves Friends to Sir *Ellis C---ffe*, are taking the Liberty (whether with his Leave or not will hereafter appear) of supporting Mr. *P-l's* Interest by weakening that of Sir *E---s*; that is, by splitting of Votes. Where they find Sir *William M-----th* hath an equal Promise with him, they endeavour to prevail on the Persons to desert Sir *E---s* and vote for Mr. *P--e*. This is an old State Trick, much practised in the Days of Corruption; but I hope to see it now wholly discountenanced, by your sticking

sticking firmly to your Promises, and not suffering yourselves to be thus deluded. Perhaps in the End Sir E---s may not be so thankful as they may expect.

I am, your humble Servant,

FEBRUARY 3, 1761.

C I V I S.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

MY DEAR FELLOW FREEMEN,

NOTHING has given me greater Satisfaction than the Good-neighbourhood, Industry, and Success, which have attended my native Place for some Years past. How sorry should I be to see a Change in this beautiful Scene! And unhappily the approaching Election of our Representatives in Parliament but too much threatens it. Most true is the old Observation, "We know when we are ill, but we often know not when we are well." The flourishing State of our Commerce is certainly no Impeachment, if it is not rather a tacit Commendation, of the conduct of our present Members. Why then desire a Change? Wherein are we aggrieved? Has not a due Attention been paid to every our minutest Instruction? By unwearied Pains Acts have been obtained for the Free Importation of Iron from *America*, and for the better Navigation of the River *Wever*. The open Trade to *Africa* has been defended against the repeated Attacks of our most potent Adversaries. A considerable Sum of Money has been procured from the Government for the Defence of the Town. Our Ships, when detained by those Acts of Power which War countenances, have been set at Liberty. Due Regard has been shewn to the Petition of every Constituent without Exception, and the deserving unfortunate Tradesman has been promoted. This you freely own. But say you, all these Obligations are cancelled by one single Act of base Ingratitude and Corruption. "Our Rights and Privileges are delivered into the Hands of a rapacious Minister." This is indeed a severe Charge and deserves the strictest

C

strictest Examination. Examine it then, and I am confident you will find it as false as it is virulent. You will find that your Members, though they have almost on every Occasion obtained for you the Favours you requested from the Minister, have not in any Instance been subservient to him. You will also find, I am well assured, that these Members have always opposed the Minister when their Duty and your Interest called upon them to do it. But did not Sir *Ellis Cunliffe* and Mr. *Pole* apply to the D. of *N-----le* to prevent Mr *T-----nd* from coming down to *Liverpool*? No. I am authorised to say, they neither of them ever made any such Application. What opinion then must you have of Persons who have endeavoured so notoriously to deceive you? And who, on this Falshood, would engraft your Disunion and the Destruction of your Peace? Does this Specimen of their Truth and Fidelity encourage you to credit their other specious Declarations. But what do they object farther against your present Members? They say, "One is a *LONDON* Merchant, and will necessarily prefer the Interest of the Metropolis to that of this Place." It is plain, they are hard put to it, when they make so weak an objection. The Interest of these great trading Ports are generally the same. But suppose there was a Competition, Has Mr. *Pole's* Conduct ever given Reason for the above Suspicion? Is he not a *Liverpool*, as well as a *London* Merchant? Has he not, ever since he lived in *London*, always stood up for the Free and open Trade to *Africa* in Opposition to the Attempts of the *Londoners* for a Monopoly? Has he not most faithfully discharged the Trust you have reposed in him as a Member of Parliament? Is there any Reason to believe that he who has thus behaved like a Man of Honor will, in the latter End of his Life, sully his hitherto unspotted Reputation? For my Part, I am so far from reckoning his Residence in or near *London* an Objection that I think it an Advantage. By being a Merchant, he is certainly a better Judge of your Affairs and more capable to assist you. By being in *London* he is more ready. Is it not a great Convenience to you during the Recess of Parliament, that you have always such an Advocate ready and willing to solicit your various Applications?

tions? And shall we, my Friends, for this disinterested Conduct, show ourselves ungrateful or insensible. I cannot suppose it, nor that any false Insinuations or private Animosities can so far inflame the Passions or stifle our Reason; for in such Case, what Man of Honor and Fortune would ever in future think of offering himself a Candidate for *Liverpool*. Let me now ask for whom is all this Bustle made? For whom is this thriving Town thrown into Confusion? Is the Candidate, opposed to your present Members, more remarkable, than they for his Assiduity in Parliament? Is he more Independent? Has he a better Knowledge of Commercial Affairs? Be not led away by Appearances. Judge dispassionately. Elect for your Representatives, Men whose Fortune sets them above Dependence; Men whose Abilities and Honesty you have experienced. Preserve your Freedom, preserve your Importance, preserve your present Peace and Prosperity. I am

Your Friend and Fellow Freeman,

LIVERPOOL,
February 7, 1761.

MEANWELL.

February, 1761.

ALL Persons who are entitled to their Freedom, and in the Interest of Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, BARONET, are requested to meet at *Wrigley's* this Evening, *Wednesday*, the 11th Instant.

FEBRUARY, 1761.

ALL Persons who are entitled to their Freedom, and in the Interest of Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE and CHARLES POLE, Esq; are requested to meet at Mr. *Bauer's* this Evening the 11th Instant.

February 11, 1761.

To Mr. MEANWELL.

SIR,

YOU have addressed yourself to the Burgeses in so very loving a Manner, that, as one of them, I must tell

tell you, I scorn to be outdone in Courtesy; and therefore, my dear, dear *Meanwell*, tho' I am but a poor Burgess, one whom perhaps you may have no great Opinion of, yet I will, nevertheless, venture to give an Answer to your Paper of the 7th Instant.

EVERY Writer, that appears in Print, should take particular Care of two principal Points, viz. *A strict Regard to TRUTH*, and *a just Observance of DECENCY*; without which he certainly will make but a wretched Figure. Now I, that from my Education have no Pretence to Writing, am persuaded you have fail'd in both. I will not regard the Exordium of your Address, but come to the Questions; for I think all you said, or meant to say, is comprised in a certain number of Questions. I'll pass by the three first, viz. *Why then desire a Change? Wherein are we aggrieved? Hath not Attention been paid, &c.* These deserve no Notice, as they are urged without any previous Argument, and have therefore no Meaning; nay they might do as well for any Borough in the Kingdom. But let us come to the Purpose: Do our Members pretend to claim the Merit of the *American Iron Bill*? Surely not. Pray who put that into your Head?--- That Bill was the Production of the famous Doctor *Tucker of Gloucester*, a Gentleman of a very remarkable Turn to Trade, tho' a Divine; and Sir *William M——th* voted for it as well as the other two Candidates, and so far was of equal Service to us. The *Wever Navigation Bill* was very strenuously supported by Mr. *Cbol—deley* and Sir *William M——th*, in opposition to the Gentlemen of their own County: And as to the *Open Trade to AFRICA*, surely my dear Mr. *Meanwell*, you must have forgot yourself strangely in claiming an Exclusive Merit upon that Account: It is well known that Sir *William M——th* was so assiduous in it that he brought Sir *Richard G—en—or* to our Assistance, and by their two Voices only, (so near was the Division) that Grand Point was carried; for which they had public Letters of thanks from the Merchants of this Town——And this is a Fact that none can deny.

YOUR

Your next Effort is in Regard to the D——of N——le's Influence in preventing Mr. T——d's coming here : Do, dear *Meanwell*, let that Hare fit. Let the Candidates, one or both, answer it themselves : They have known the Charge long ago, and the People's Opinion upon it ; therefore let them support their own Innocence.

I WOULD have avoided throwing any Imputation against our present Members, had not you call'd for an Instance of Subserviency to Ministerial Measures. Ask your Candidate, Mr. P——le, how he voted upon the *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops coming to *England*, at a Time when our own Poor, could scarce maintain their Families, from the high Price of Provisions ? Which was looked upon, throughout the Kingdom, as one of the most unpopular Measures that ever came into the House. Did he vote with the Burgeſſes or the Corporation's Directions, or his own Obedience to the Ministry ? I am very ſure his Electors were much diſſatisfied at that Time, and ſome that now ſupport his Intereſt did then expreſs their Diſapprobation. But I hope, dear Sir, you don't imagine that the Body of Merchants in Sir *William's* Intereſt proceed from any diſguſt : No, my dear *Meanwell*, you are moſt egregiouſly miſtaken : They proceed from his Merit, his Candour, his Truth, his known Abilities : They don't mean to detract from your Choice, but to eſtabliſh their own by Judgment. They know his Honor and have experienced his Underſtanding.—— That he's above Tempttion, that his Affiduity is equal to the Truſt they would repoſe in him. And as to your laſt Queſtion, viz. *Is he more Independent ?* I will draw no Compariſons ; but boldly tell you, that if a very handſome Fortune can make a Man independent, his certainly may. And now, my dear Sir, give me leave to ſay, by Way of Concluſion, that your Queſtion above carries ſuch an Inſinuation, as Mr. *Meanwell* ought to be aſhamed of.

F R E E M A N.

A NEW SONG.

To the Tune of, Flat-bottom Boats.

OUR Glory renown'd o'er the Ocean and Shore,
To Ages for e'er shall be told ;
For *Freedom* my Boys let us struggle once more ;
Like Slaves we'll no longer be Sold.

In praise of Sir *William* then open your Throats,

'Tis *Liberty* calls! *Liberty* calls!

Liberty calls! give Sir *WILLIAM* your Votes.

No longer your Member let *P--e* be made here,

But shew him you've got the odd Cast ;

A *MEREDITH* shout, it will make him look queer,

And make him give up at the last.

Then sing and be jolly, and open your Throats,

'Tis *Liberty* calls, &c.

Tho' ignorant what may betide us this Year,

Yet certain of this we are all,

Her Course how she will let kind Providence steer,

We'll conquer for *Freedom* or fall.

Then drink and be merry, Boys, open your Throats,

'Tis *Liberty* calls, &c.

Let Elections be free, then our Conduct shall shine,

For *Freedom* we chearfully sing ;

Our Hearts and our Voices with Loyalty join,

In praise of our worthy young KING.

King *GEORGE* ! and Sir *William* ! Boys open your Throats

For *Liberty* calls ! *Liberty* calls !

Dear *Liberty* calls, give Sir *William* your Votes.

Februa

February 14, 1761.

To the WORTHY FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS an injurious Falshood has been propagated, that I intend to decline being a Candidate to represent You in the ensuing Parliament; Give me leave to declare, That I have too great a Confidence in the Assurances You have honour'd me with, to Form a Doubt of my Success; and I am therefore determined, with an unalterable Perseverance, to rely on the Support of my Friends at the General Election. I am with the utmost Gratitude and Respect,

Gentlemen, your faithful humble Servant,

William Meredith.

To the FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have read the Letter, addressed to us with so much tenderness and affection by *Mr. Meanwell*; whose Language shews, that he has had something of a liberal Education, tho' destitute of that Truth and Candour, which are essential to the Character of a Gentleman.

A FALSHOOD may be published by Implication, as well as Assertion: The only Difference is, that a *Lye guarded* is a *Lye aggravated*. By making both our present Members the Subjects of his Letter, he would insinuate, that the Opposition is levelled equally against both; whereas, the whole Tenor of Sir *W*—— *M*——'s Conduct is the Reverse of all Opposition to Sir *E*—— *C*——. I know, it is Sir *W*—— *M*——'s Desire, that the Names of our present Members shou'd be never mentioned but with Respect; in which, as I applaud, I concur with, him. But *Mr. Meanwell* forgets, that

that to impute *false*, detracts from *real*, Merit: He should not, therefore, have mentioned the flourishing State of our Commerce as a *tacit Commendation of our present Members*.

THE flourishing State of our Commerce is the Province of our own great and worthy Merchants. It is an Insult on *them* to suggest, that they carry on their Trade under any Influence or Dependence whatsoever, but their own Ability, Wealth, and Credit, and at their own Hazard.

WITHOUT detracting from the Services of Mr. P—le, it is but Justice to allow Sir W— M— an *equal* Share of Merit, in every Concern relative to *Liverpool*, that has been transacted in Parliament, since he had a Seat there.—When the Freedom of our *African* Trade was attacked, in the first Session of this Parliament, our present Members were not elected. The Gentlemen, whom we employed to attend the House on that Occasion, have testified the Activity, Zeal, and actual Services of Sir W— M—; for which he received our public Thanks.

IN the *unwearied Pains* to obtain Acts for the Importation of *American* Iron, Sir W— M— took his Share. The Terms of the *Weaver* Bill were amicably settled by the respective Parties, and of Consequence not litigated in Parliament.

THAT Mr. P— applied to the D— of N— to prevent Mr. T—d's acceptance of our Invitation, I don't assert. But the public Reason given for depriving us of that noble and illustrious Candidate, was, That the D— of N—, having engaged his Interest to our present Members, insisted that his Nephew, Mr. T—d should not oppose either of them. Whether they solicited the D—'s protection, or whether he gave it *unasked*, I leave it to themselves, either to disclaim, or boast of. But a more impudent Falshood was never uttered, than that Sir W— M— grounds his Pretensions on *that* Circumstance, whether feigned or real. His Pretensions are founded on a long and intimate Acquaintance with several of our principal Merchants, who know our common Interest, and their own too well, to make Sir W— M— the Object of their Choice, were they not convinced, He is worthy of it.

It

It is beyond my Ability to explain Mr. *Meanwell's* Paradox; That *the Interests of a LONDON and LIVERPOOL Merchant are generally the same*. I might, with equal Reason, affirm, that a mutual Interest subsists betwixt two Tradesmen, that set up the one in Opposition to the other.

NOR can I agree with Mr. *Meanwell* that, (however I may revere my own Profession) a Member of Parliament must be a better Judge of our Affairs, and more able to assist us, *merely because he is a Merchant*. The lucrative Science, in his own particular Trade, does belong to the Merchant only. But the Theory of *National Commerce* may be acquired by any Gentleman of Parts and Application. Whoever knows Sir *W—— M——*, must allow him Parts, Learning, and great Knowledge in Trade itself.

WERE the Opinions of Merchants to guide the Sense of Parliament, the Trade of our Out Ports would soon be in a wretched Condition; the *London and West India* Merchants being far superior in Number, Importance, and Abilities, to the Representatives of the Out-Ports. And it is owing to the Protection and Knowledge of such Members of Parliament as are *not* Merchants, that we are able to resist *the Attacks of our potent Adversaries*.

THE Advantage of Residence in or near *London* may be amply compensated by the Activity of a Man of Sir *W—— M——*'s Disposition and Time of Life; who having no Trade of his own, will be always ready to attend your Business; and may, if in the Country, go to *London*, at an Hour's Warning, whenever the Affairs of his Constituents require him.

BUT Mr. *Meanwell* advises us to chuse Men, whose Fortune sets them above Dependence. This Expression plainly insinuates, that Sir *W—— M——*'s Fortune doth *not* set him above Dependence. An Attempt to undermine a Character by Insinuation, that is Proof against open Slander, can be made only by a Miscreant and a Villain. It is endeavouring to destroy *Reputation* on the same Principles that an Assassin commits Murder. Nor does Mr. *Meanwell* serve his Friend, by setting his Fortune in the Balance, any better than by comparing his understanding with that of

Sir *W—— M——*; who, tho' he scorns Dependence, is *attached* to the Measures of that great Minister, who redeemed his Country at a Time when the Councils of *him*, who laid the Embargo on Mr. *T——d*, had reduced *Great Britain* to infamy, and the very Brink of irrecoverable Ruin.

As to public Disturbances, they are the disagreeable, but certain Effects of a Free Election. But, who can write against a Free Election, that considers it, as a Part of that Constitution to which we owe the Blessings of Liberty? All the Mischiefs, that may happen, must be imputed to those, and those only, who support a Candidate against the free Voices of the Electors. To seduce an Elector to vote against his Inclinations, is *Corruption*. To compel him, *Tyranny*. Happily there are Merchants enough in Sir *W—— M——*'s Favour, to repair any Injuries, that may be threatened by the very few, who are capable of discarding such Freemen, as refuse to vote for Mr. *P——*. In short, Mr. *Meanwell*, I have so much Knowledge of the Ability, and so much Confidence in the Integrity of Sir *W—— M——*, that I shall leave nothing *undone*, that an honest Man *can* do, to support his Election, with no other view, but the Welfare of my Country, and the Prosperity of *Liverpool*. Yours, once more,

F R E E M A N.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16, 1761.

P. S. Allow me to mention one Fact. On *Wednesday* Evening Sir *W—— M——* invited his Friends, who are entitled to Freedom, to meet at *Wrigley's*. In Opposition to which, a meeting was Advertised at *Banner's*. A Man must be an *Idiot* not to foresee, that Riots must probably ensue, from bringing so many young Men, in opposite Interests to *face* each other. Sir *W—— M——* took the Precaution, as soon as the Business that related to each Person was Dispatched, to send them into public Houses, in different Parts of the Town. The chief Friends of Mr. *P——* are the Elders of the Town, some of whom have filled the first Office in the Corporation. But let every Man
judge

judge from the Circumstance now related, whose Duty it most is to *suppress*, whose Part it has been to *provoke*, and whose Care to *prevent*, Disturbances.

Liverpool, February 16. 1761.

To the GENTLEMEN, MERCHANTS, and BURGESSES,
of all PARTIES.

COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS,

AT a Time when your Passions are fermenting with the Heat of Party-Rage, and the Sparks of Animosity and Ill-Will are daily kindling among you, and ready to burst into a Flame, I hope it will not be thought unseasonable or impertinent, in a disinterested Friend, to address you on so alarming a Crisis. The Occasion calls loudly, upon every *real* Well-wisher to this Place, to interpose his Assistance and Advice; to prevent, if it be possible, the Dissolution of that Order and Peace, which are the Strength, Ornament, and Comfort of Society.—And here let me intreat you to suspend your Passions for a Time, and steadily view that dismal Scene of Madness and Confusion, which is opening before us!

Behold a fair and flourishing Community, disordered and unhinged; the very Vitals of its Constitution in Danger of being torn in Pieces by Faction and Discord;—the Minds and Manners of a considerable Part of its Members, corrupted and Debauched; their Industry, Sobriety, and decent Behaviour, changed into Idleness, Licentiousness, and Outrage.—Consider what Heats and Passions; what Unkindnesses and Incivilities, what Hatreds and Variances too frequently prevail, at such tempestuous Times, among those, who are linked together by the Ties of Nature, Alliance, Friendship and Interest.—Consider, therefore, what fatal Consequences may justly be apprehended, when this Bond of Amity and social Intercourse is thus violently rent asunder; and how extremely difficult it will be, to pursue and promote

promote the *Common Good*, amidst such *Distractions* and *Divisions*.—What Man, who has the least *Regard* for the public Welfare, and has not effaced all the tender *Touches* of Humanity, can look upon such a Scene, without feeling the most sensible *Concern*? Therefore, my Friends, let me conjure you to step aside, for a Moment, from the *Hurry* of your Pursuits, and calmly contemplate, in all its Dimensions, the Picture which I have thus lightly sketched; then, enquire impartially from your own Hearts, whether the true Motives of your Contention, will stand the Test of a severe Scrutiny, and justify a Conduct which endangers your internal Quiet, and the public Tranquility. Divest yourselves of all Prepossession, and still the Noise and Tumult of your Passions, that the Voice of Reason may be distinctly heard. If, upon a serious and sedate Examination, you can conscientiously declare, that neither Prejudice, Passion, nor personal Resentments, influence your Judgment;—that the genuine Spirit of Liberty alone, and reasonable Grounds of Discontent, excite and animate your Opposition :—Then suffer me to entreat you, to prosecute it with Moderation, Humanity and Candour. For if a Regard for the general Good is the sole Spring of your Actions, you ought to manifest the Uprightness of your Intentions, by cultivating and pursuing such Measures, as will most effectually conduce to its Advancement. —I address myself to the Understanding of both Parties, and desire them to consider, that an intemperate Zeal, arbitrary and oppressive Acts, in forcing the Inclinations and Consciences of such, as are placed in a dependent State, a rude illiberal Deportment towards those who differ in Opinion from you; virulent Aspersions, and invidious Imputations, will only serve to imbitter and exasperate the Minds of your Opponents. Nay, even supposing these Practises should be the Means of accomplishing your Designs, it must greatly stain the Lustre of a Cause, to triumph on the Ruins of Generosity, Freedom, Good Nature and Civility.

It were much to be wished, indeed, that an Unanimity of Sentiments could always prevail in the determination

tion of public Bodies ; but since such a happy Coincidence is rather to be desired, than expected ; it is the Duty, and the Interest of every Man, to contribute his part to remedy this Defect, by substituting in its Stead, Condescension, Gentleness mutual Forbearance, and the Harmony of mild and benevolent Affections. If therefore, you reflect, how intimately both the public and private Happiness is connected with the Exercise of this amiable Disposition, I hope you will endeavour to restrain all ill-natured and malignant Passions, and support the Cause you have espoused, without transgressing the great Christian Law of Universal Love and Benevolence.

When the Event of your present Contest (if a Contest must needs be) is finally determined, let the Heats and Animosities, which subsisted during the Course of it, cease, and be forgotten ; let the triumphant Party be content with the Glory of a Victory, without wantonly insulting over the Disappointment and Defeat of their Competitors ; and in particular, let it not appear to the Disgrace and Reproach of Humanity and Justice, that *one honest Tradesman*, who has asserted his natural Right of Judging for himself, falls a Sacrifice to the angry Resentments of a Party.

My Friends and Countrymen, I beg leave to recommend these Reflections to your serious Consideration ; and that any Advice, which I have presumed to offer, may, in the least Degree, contribute to soften your Passions, heal your Divisions, and compose the jarring Tempers and Actions of Friends and Neighbours into Concord and Harmony, is the hearty and sincere Wish of,

Your Affectionate,

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the PUBLIC.

BRITONS, COUNTRYMEN, AND FRIENDS,

IT may not be amiss to offer to you some Sentiments that occurred to me on an Occasion which at present engrosses universal Attention : I mean the Choice for Representatives in

in Parliament at the ensuing Election. As that is in itself a Place of the highest Trust, and concerns each individual ; so ought those in whom it is reposed, be Persons elected not by the arbitrary Will of a few, but by the unanimous Voiee of the People ; not by Combinations, made either thro' Caprice, private Views, or Ostentation, (the latter of which I am confidently persuaded actuates a great Number of the present Votaries) but by the free and unprejudiced Vote of the Community.

A Parliament speaks the Freedom of the People. If then oppressive Methods are used to bias the Minds of those by whom it is elected, Is the Title more than nominal?—Surely No. Does it not in a great Measure subvert the Institution?—The Answer will certainly be in the Affirmative. Then let us shew ourselves *Englishmen*, and as such we are *free*. Let us, by asserting the Prerogative annexed to the Name, make appear to the World, That neither *Temptation* can allure, nor *Threats* affright us, to part with that valuable Acquisition, tho' in the remotest Degree. Is it not the Part of every BRITON, (who is worthy of the Name) when our *Liberty* is attacked, to exert his utmost Endeavours to stop the growing Evil, e'er it gets too great an Ascendency? I mean not to rouse in your Minds a litigious Disposition, but a laudable Spirit above the undermining Insinuations of Those who court Popularity by Means which should be equally detested as despised ; the Proposers of which in this plainly shew, That were their Power greater, their Ambition in Proportion would become so—Espouse not then a Cause, my Countrymen, in which are so apparent the Vestiges of *Tyranny* ! but maintain yourselves *free* ; and let Candour be the Basis on which your Judgment is formed : And from so just a Foundation the most happy Consequences may be expected to arise.

BRITANNICUS.

To Sir E——s C——ffe, Bart.

SIR,
BY your Letter, of the 12th Instant, to Mr. W——ch, intended to be shewn, as your Answer, to every Person who

who subscribed a Letter to yourself, dated the 9th Current, you are pleased to express your Readiness to give a farther Explanation of your Conduct, if required. This emboldens us, without any farther Ceremony by Way of Apology, to address ourselves to you, and offer the following Queries to your Notice.

1st. Was you not unanimously chosen one of our Representatives upon the Death of the late *John Hardman, Esq;*

2^{dly}. Had you, upon your late Canvass, before Mr. P— came down, any Apprehension of an Opposition being designed against yourself?

3^{dly}. Have you not publicly joined Mr. P—le in a Canvass, in direct Contradiction to your own Declaration; *which was, That you stood unconnected?*

4^{thly}. Have you not been the Occasion of preventing a Right Honourable Gentleman from attempting to be one of our Representatives along with yourself?

5^{thly}. Is not your Breach of Promise a very sufficient and justifiable Reason for your Constituents, (as you are pleased to call them) to follow your Example?—Nay, how can they possibly know in what Manner to behave, consistently with their Intentions to serve you, without looking upon themselves as your Dupes and Tools so far, as to be at your Disposal, by an entire Submission to your Direction, after what Manner they shall behave?

6^{thly}. Are these Persons here referred to, to be considered as under your Direction at all; but rather under the Direction of those your *wonder-working* Friends, whose great Support of you, you are pleased to say, exceeds your Expectations or Deserts; and therefore you cannot avoid a Submission to their Dictates?

7^{thly}. Can the Burgesses represent you, by this sort of Conduct, in any other Light, than as a Gentleman, considering yourself, in your own Imagination, a Sort of VICE-ROY, govern'd by a few Gentlemen, as your Ministers of State; and they the Burgesses, a Parcel of poor insignificant Wretches, whose Reason and Judgment is not only in their Keeping, but likewise at their Disposal?

If you will be pleased to favour the Freemen with your direct Answers to these Queries, we can then determine more clearly how far you may merit (what we judge you will stand in need of) our Votes : But if you decline paying a proper Regard to us, by a Satisfactory Reply, we can certainly depend upon being right in one Point, *that is*, by giving single Votes for Sir *W——m M——th*, and thereby have a just Title to the Character of being

February 18, 1761.

PLUMPER S.

SIR,
AS you have connected yourself with Mr. *Pole*, contrary to your own Assurance and my Inclination, I think myself absolved from my Promise to you.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20, 1761.

To the WORTHY FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

WHEREAS it has been invidiously reported, that We decline being Joint Candidates to represent you in the ensuing Parliament ; We take the Liberty to assure You of the Contrary, and to repeat Our Declarations, that the Sense of the Honour already conferred on us by our Constituents, and the firm Promises given Us of their future Favours, determine Us unalterably to offer Our best Services at the approaching General Election. We remain with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen, your most obliged
 and most obedient Servants,

ELLIS CUNLIFFE,
 CHARLES POLE.

February 21, 1761.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with Concern that the Friends of Sir *William Meredith* are assured, That Journeymen in several Branches of Business

Business are turn'd out of Work, because they are determined to give their Votes *single* for that Gentleman!—This is therefore to give Notice, That such Persons as are so *cruelly* treated, if they will apply to the Office where that Gentleman's Friends attend, (*viz.* Mr. *Wright's* near the Exchange) they may be assured of being employ'd, so that neither they nor their Families may be Sufferers by such Usage.

FEBRUARY, 23, 1761.

To the HONEST FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

I MAKE no sort of Doubt, but that almost every Man amongst you hath been called upon for his Vote at the approaching Election ; and that you must, upon good Foundations, before this, have determined your Choice. The Gentlemen in the Interest of Sir *E—C—* and Mr. *P—* were the first that attacked you, and they made themselves (or at least seemed to do it) sure of a majority of your Votes in their Favour ; and thereupon declared themselves triumphant.—Since then another Candidate hath appeared, whose good Services, when no Ways connected with the Town, deserve Your utmost Gratitude—One whom Slander itself dares not approach ; and who in modest Terms, well becoming his Character, hath offered to represent You with his utmost Abilities, and hath had the great Satisfaction to be approved of by You, even beyond his warmest Expectations. But his Merit is delineated, in a few Words, by a masterly Hand, much better than I am able to express ; and therefore I'll repeat them.

“ Sir *W—m M—th* has acted with me, as he does
 “ with every Gentleman he is connected with, with the
 “ greatest Gentility and Friendship : He is a Gentleman of
 “ the fairest Character. There are few more sensible, and
 “ not a more assiduous Member in the House.”

These are the Words of a Right Honourable Personage ;
 namely, *Gb—s T—wn—d* Esquire ; one whom You had
 lately

lately wished to represent You in Parliament, and whose great Judgment in Trade, and every National Qualification, is too conspicuous to need any Encomiums.

This Day Your Members, either doubtful of their former Canvass, or mistrusting their own Conduct, are again soliciting Your Votes : Therefore now is Your Time to shew Yourself Men of strict Honour, by openly and fairly declaring to them Your Sentiments ; and thereby letting both them and all the World see, You dare be honest to Yourself, and firm to Your Intentions. This will be a Means of reducing the Event of this Contest to a short Issue. Value Your *Liberty* like *true Englishmen*—Follow the Advice of Your ROYAL MASTER, who is graciously pleased to declare, You shall not be perverted from acting upon Your own Principles ; and, in order to secure Your *Rights* and *Privileges*, hath put a stop to that *destructive Engine* the Exchequer, by strictly forbidding any Money to issue from thence on so baneful an Influence ; — nay, hath most virtuously declared His Royal Will, That even His *own Servants* shall not be pressed upon, but enjoy, with His other Subjects, that valuable Liberty, *A Free Voice*.—Under such a King, what Blessings may we not expect, if, like Him, we are honest to Ourselves.

I am, your humble Servant,

U R B A N U S.

February 23, 1761.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

YOUR present worthy Representatives now offer You their best Services in the ensuing Parliament ; consider their Merits, and determine accordingly.

Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE was BORN, BRED, and LIVES amongst You ; He is always ready to receive and execute Your Commands : I need not remind You of the Figure

His

His Family has made in the Commerce of your Town : He understands Your Trade ; His Interest and Yours are the same ; and, His Enemies (if he has any) must allow, that neither Pains, nor Pleasure, have ever diverted Him from His Duty in Parliament and Your Service ; and if any Objection has, or can be made to Him, it must arise either from Misapprehension, or Want of proper Information.

Mr. POLE has spent a great Part of His Life amongst You ; His Knowledge and Experience in Trade enables Him to be of the greatest Service to You : He has been a constant Advocate for Your AFRICAN Trade against the Attempts of the LONDONERS for a Monopoly ; and has this very Year been a principal Instrument in obtaining for You, singular Advantages : I mean, the additional Grant of 3000*l.* for the Maintenance of the Fort of ANAMABOE, and the other Forts on the Coast of AFRICA : And in this he was employed whilst his Opponents were endeavouring to overthrow his Interest in this Place.

But it has been insinuated, that these Your Members have delivered up Your Interest into the Hands of a Minister, by applying to the D--- of N--w-----LE, to prevent the Right Honourable C----- T----- from appearing here as a Candidate : You may now be thoroughly informed in regard to this Allegation from Themselves, (whose Veracity and Integrity are untainted and unexceptionable) that the Aspersions are false and abusive. How can You then give credit to those who endeavour to impose upon You in so gross a Manner ? To attempt to influence the Mind of any Freeman, by Assertions or Promises, which can neither be proved or performed, is the highest Abuse upon the Credulity of innocent and well-meaning Men.

Without derogating in the least from Sir W-----M M-----H, or the Gentlemen who appear in his Interest, Are there not many Merchants and respectable Burgeesses who appear in the Support of the present Members ? Who, in so doing, can have no other Motive but the public Welfare ; whose Interest is so closely connected with Yours, that they cannot injure one without the other ; who have been, and always are ready

to support You; whose Names stand foremost in every public Benefaction; and whose Hands are ever open in every private Charity. Lay aside every Prejudice; trust not to Words; but what is much more substantial, FACTS; and then act as Men and Freemen. I am,

Your sincere Well-Wisher,

FREEMAN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Friends of Sir *Ellis Cunliffe* and *Charles Pole*, Esq; having upon the Canvass this Day found, that Journey-men and Servants in different Branches of Business, who had promised their Votes to those Gentlemen, have been turned out of their Employ, because they are determined honestly to adhere to such Engagements: If any such Persons, who have been, or shall be so treated, will apply to Mr. *Charles Goore*, they will be immediately employed or taken Care of, so that neither they nor their Families may suffer in the least.

Februray 24, 1761.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

YOUR present Representatives, and Sir *William Meredith*, now offer you their best Services in the ensuing Parliament. Consider their Merit, and determine accordingly.

Sir *E——s C——ffe*, not being opposed, there is no Reason to bring his Name in Question. He might have had the Honour of being elected for this great Borough without one dissenting Voice, had not his own *Misapprehension* and *Want of proper Information* carried him to an Attempt of imposing a Colleague of his own Family, and to join in supporting that Gentleman's Election, by Splitting Votes; tho' an immense Number of his most opulent and respectable Constituents, all his Friends, remonstrated to him against that ungenerous and hateful Practice.

If Mr. P— has been useful in our AFRICAN Trade, I say once again, Sir W—— M—— has been more so. A Fort was built at *Anamaboe*.—The Estimate for it's maintenance is £. 3000 ; which, in the Nature and Course of Things, must have been granted, without Mr. P—'s Assistance. So much is said of That Gentleman's great Abilities, it is pity that his Friends don't print the fine Speeches, I suppose, he has made in Parliament, as Samples of his wonderful Parts and Eloquence.

It is needless to say more of the D— of N—— : So far is undenied and undeniable, That he prevented Mr. T——d from offering his Service to us.—At whose Intreaty let the World judge. I neither know, *nor care*.

Without enhancing the Merit of the Gentlemen who appear in Sir W—— M——'s Interest, let any one consider their Number, Importance and Characters, and then judge, whether it is not fit and decent to allow them a Share in recommending One Member of Parliament *at least*.

Trust not to Promises. Despise Menaces. Act as Men, and Freemen,

I am, your sincere Well-Wisher,

FREEMAN.

The Violence and Cruelty used in turning off Journeymen and Servants, who refuse to vote for Mr. P—— will be published, according to Affidavits. It is hoped an Account will be published, by Affidavit likewise, of such as Sir *William Meredith's* Friends have discharged : 'Till when, the Aspersing them with such a Report will be treated as infamous and odious Calumny.

It is thought proper to give this — Paper a Place in this Collection, as it is taken notice of by Mr. Meanwell, tho' the Publication was stop'd by the Friends of Sir W—— M——, after a few Copies had been privately taken off.

To all Well-Wishers of Liberty.

THIS Morning I was accidentally favour'd with Mr. *Freeman's* Letter, or Address to the Free Burgeſſes of *Liverpool*, bearing date *February 23d*. I ſhall venture to ſay, that

that a serious Animadversion thereof will not be disagreeable to the major Part of our Electors, or even to them who have been foolish enough hitherto to recover their Freedom in support of the two Gentlemen he therein publicly mentions. I don't apprehend that their Services to this Corporation have been so numerous, nor their Duty so faithfully executed, as to render them so highly Praise-worthy. Am sorry to find the Subject he treats on, grounded on such weak Principles and Conjectures; and, at the same Time, express'd with an Air of Arrogance and Presumption unbecoming his uncouth and licentious Brain. No doubt but almost every Inhabitant is perfectly acquainted with Mr. C——'s Family, and many even from his late Father's Childhood; therefore my Friend Mr. FREEMAN had no occasion to repeat and argue that *mean Point*: The *Figure* they have made in the Commerce of this Town, has been of various Forms, and, moreover, cou'd seldom, to Numbers of People stand upright. If he is so weakly inclined to think it necessary or prudent, to search into the *Families* of our Representatives, I think it advisable to make strict Enquiry into *that* of a worthy Gentleman,—their Opponent: And as to Sir E——C——'s readiness to execute our Commands, 'tis nothing to boast of.

If Mr. P——'s Knowledge and Experience in Trade enables him to be of the utmost Utility to us, why does he not shew it? If he gives due Attention to his Duty, why does so many of *his* intimate Friends in particular, look upon him with such Disgust?—Your Desire of being inform'd if several Merchants and principal Burgeesses have not joined in support of our present **worthy Members, is easily answered;—'tis true,—a *few* Gentlemen, *their* Acquaintance and Correspondents *only*, have shewn themselves very Assiduous in *their* Concern; perhaps more by Way of returning an Obligation, than free Consent of Mind;—but several others, who assured *them* of their Interest, before the last Seat in Parliament, have since unanimously declared in Favour of Sir W——M——, purely occasioned by the Conduct of Sir E——s C——e; namely, *Breach of Promise, &c.*

If a Man says he Respects us, and uses all possible Means
for

for our Destruction, What confidence can we have of his Integrity?

If a charitable Subscription is opened, either for public or private Welfare, ought it not to be encouraged by our Senators, as an Assurance of their Affection; or, if not present, by their Agents?

By the Reports of our Infirmary, published annually by the Treasurers, it appears, that the Subscriptions of our *liberal* Representatives, little exceeds those of the Merchants and Tradesmen in that Community; whereas, if he'll please to examine, he will be informed, that *their* Acts of Charity are far from being adequate to those of Sir *W—m M—tb* ALONE; whose laudable Example, viz. *that* of securing Employment to Journeymen, &c. who have been scandalously discharged from their then Master's Service, for maintaining a *free* Voice, in *his* Favour) has been copied nearly verbatim by *their* Friends, and publicly declared:—This is not the first honourable Precedent he hath shewn us.

Upon the Whole, (however insipid these Questions and Reflections may appear in the Eyes of those who have been further Experienced in political and commercial Affairs) I presume Mr. *Freeman* will favour me with an Answer thereto forthwith; and, at the same Time, add, THE DEFECTI-ONS OF THESE OUR PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES, AS WELL AS ALTOGETHER THEIR REPUTATIONS,—*if not too tedious.*

Feb. 24.

A M I C U S.

N. B. The Gentlemen of the *Council-Party* having, upon their present Canvass, met with many Obstacles and unexpected Rebuffs, it appears very plain, that they proceed in their *Sham-Plot*, with no other View than to throw Sir *W—m* into Expences, that might otherwise be avoided.

To the Free Electors of L I V E R P O O L.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Person, who lately addressed you by the Name of FREEMAN, calls upon the Burgeses to consider the Merits.

Merits of their Representatives, and to determine accordingly. As I am one of that Number, I have exerted the Privilege that belongs to me, and have so far followed his Advice as to divest myself of Partiality and Prejudice. The consequence of which has been, that I find myself obliged to differ from him in many particulars. He himself, in the conclusion of his Paper, has laid down a Maxim; which, if admitted, would, upon his own Principles, discredit all that he has advanced. He there advises us, “not to trust to Words; but, what is much more substantial, to Facts.” Now I would ask this Writer, How those Facts, which a Man has had no Opportunity of being either an Eye or an Ear Witness to, can possibly be authenticated, or command any one’s Assent, but by the Medium of Language;—that is, Words. A Man who could persuade himself of the Truth of this Proposition, *viz.* “That Words are not to “be trusted,” might lay himself under a Necessity of denying that Sir E—— C—— was ever born, bred, or alive;—for these are some of the Facts he mentions, and related in his own Words. Words then, it should seem, are, in some Cases, to be trusted; and, notwithstanding his Exhortation to regard none at all, it is very apparent that he looks upon every Syllable of his own to be uncontrovertible. He sets out with saying, that Sir E—— C—— was born amongst you. This I will allow to be Fact; and if he had gone a Step backward, and affirmed that he was begot amongst you, I should have allowed that too.——Well then, A Man has been born amongst you. And, Gentlemen, Cabbages have been planted amongst you. The Locality of Birth is no more an Argument in Favour of a Candidate, than the Locality of planting is in Favour of a Cabbage. A Man is as unmeritorious, in the Article of being born, as a Cabbage in the Article of being planted. But, after he was born, he was bred amongst you. I have not much to object to his Breeding; for I cannot deny I am a little partial to the Place of my Nativity: Only I must observe, that, in my Opinion, a Gentleman would not make a much worse Figure in the House, for having had a Part, at least, of his Breeding in one.

one of those Seminaries, where the Principles of true and genuine Liberty are early and ardently inculcated; and where, from a liberal and extensive View of the Sciences a Way is opened for the noblest and most useful of Studies to a *British* Senator; viz. The Laws of his Country, and the Theory of Trade. Having told us, that he was born and bred, he next affirms, that he lives amongst you. For my Part, I rather consider him as a Visitant, and think it, either Way, not quite so important a Matter as to require a Free Borough to compliment him with the sole Election either of himself or of a Brother Member. I do not intend to derogate from the Merit of a Gentleman who, no doubt, has been born, bred, and is alive amongst you, but to expose the futility of the Writer's Arguments; who, by exhibiting these Circumstances in the front of his Paper, and in Capital Letters, seems to regard them as the brightest and most ornamental Qualifications of a Candidate.

He next proceeds to Mr. *P—le*, and not finding the Birth or Breeding of that Gentleman recorded amongst the Honours and Felicities of *Liverpool*, he endeavours to make up for the Want of them, by attributing to him a Superlative Degree of Merit, in the Article of Living amongst you. “Mr. *P—le*,” says he, “has spent a great Part of his Life amongst you.” And from thence you are to infer, that it was purely for the Benefit of the Corporation that he did so.—Never, surely, did Birth, Breeding and Living make so ridiculous a Figure, as in the Hands of this Gentleman. I make no doubt but the *Roman* Emperor could have assigned better Reasons for his Conduct, when he made his Horse a Consul; as it might have been urg'd, amongst other things, in Favour of that generous Animal, that his Back had often sustained a Load of Human Follies and Frailties, without having a single Blemish of his own.

The Remainder of this Performance, is almost entirely copied from Mr. MEANWELL, who has been refuted over and over, without so much as an Attempt made towards a Reply: It would, therefore, be an Abuse of Time, as well

as

as an Affront to every intelligent Reader, to take any farther Notice of him.

FEBRUARY 25, 1761.

FABRICIUS.

A NEW SONG.

I AM a FREEMAN tight and found,
Of *Liverpool* good Town,
For Trade, and Lads of honest Hearts,
A Place of high Renown.

*And a voting we will go, will go, will go,
And a voting we will go.*

Two Members for the Parliament
We suddenly must chuse ;
Good Men and true take care they be,
Who won't their Trust abuse.

And a voting we will go, &c.

Our Votes the old Ones ask again,
In Parliament well try'd,
And th' ablest Merchants of the Town
Will vote upon their Side.

And a voting we will go, &c.

The independent Tradesmen too
Are hearty in the Cause ;
Glad to support the Men who guard
Their Liberty and Laws.

And a voting we will go, &c.

They've serv'd us well in Things of Peace,
And serv'd us well in War ;
They love a Sailor in their Hearts,
Nor hate the Smell of Tar.

And a voting we will go, &c.

There's first Sir *Ellis Cunliffe*, Lads,
A Town's-bred Child, I swear,

Who

Who, to your Cause and Interest true,
No Pains did ever spare.

And a voting we will go, &c.

And next there's Charly Pole, who learn'd
To be a Merchant here,
And fights for you 'gainst LONDONERS
Without Dismay or Fear.

And a voting we will go, &c.

They know what Cargoes are, and how
Our Barks may find Employ;
And when we thrive the most in Trade
They feel the highest Joy.

And a voting we will go, &c.

If these our Members be, my Lads,
Our Cannon still will roar,
And open Trade be carried on
O'er all the AFRICK Shore.

And a voting we will go, &c.

They want no Money for Themselves,
They ask no Place or Pension,
To serve us well, like faithful Men,
Is solely their Intention.

And a voting we will go, &c.

Then, honest Lads, believe no Lies,
Believe no idle Story;
But vote for Cunliffe and for Pole,
For Liberty and Glory.

And a voting we will go, &c.

To the Author of the Tight and Sound Freeman.

To the Tune of, The Twitcher.

PRITHEE Freeman giye o'er,
Vex the Muses no more,
For this as a Truth I'll rehearse;

Howe'er

Howe'er you may find
 Either Body or Mind,
 I'm sure you're not found in your Verse.

No wonder the Muse
 Does Assistance refuse,
 And won't let a Murderer touch her;
 For in writing one Line
 Thou slay'st all the Nine :
 I pronounce thee to be a Muse-Butcher.

But if in despite
 Of Advice you will write,
 And prove to the World you're a Fool ;
 Your Production, I fear,
 Will produce but a Sneer,
 Or wipe an A—se after a S—l.

Grub-street, March 6.

To the FREE BURGESSES of LIVERPOOL.

SIR E—— C—— having declared, upon his Canvass, that He never gave any Sanction to the SPLITTING OF VOTES ; the Letter, wrote to that Gentleman, and his Answer, are submitted to the Judgment of his Constituents ; as his Declaration has obliged Sir W—— M——'s Friends to make those Letters public.

To Sir E——s C———E Bart.

SIR,

“ SIR W—— M—— having declared himself a Can-
 “ didate for *Liverpool*, is determined to support his
 “ Pretensions at the General Election : And as in the
 “ Course of the Canvass, we are assured, several Gentlemen
 “ are taking the Liberty, where they find a Friend in your
 “ Interest and Sir W—— M——'s, to request, in your
 “ Name, and as a Favour done to you, his Vote for Mr
 “ P——e and Sir W—— M——, rather than yourself. We
 “ beg leave to inform you of a Practice that, we hope, is
 “ carried

“ carried on without your Knowledge, and can never re-
 “ ceive your Sanction.

We are, SIR,

Your very Humble Servants.

To J - - N W - - C H, Esquire, &c.

Berkley-Square, February 12, 1761.

S I R,

“ T H E Letter, which you and several others, my
 “ Constituents, honoured me with the 9th Current
 “ (by Express) being, by Mistake, directed to me in *Gros-*
 “ *venor Square*, found me not till late this Morning.

“ I was solicited, by a large and respectable Number
 “ of my Friends, to join Mr. P——, as a Measure condu-
 “ cive to the Peace of the Town. On this Consideration
 “ I entered into it. I knew it could be no Advantage to me.
 “ But I was glad to do Justice to a Man who had repre-
 “ sented us with Ability and Integrity; and to contribute
 “ to the Quiet and Prosperity of my native Place. Being
 “ engaged on these Principles, I am determined to persevere.
 “ My Friends support me in a Manner, which so much ex-
 “ ceeds my Expectations or Deserts, THAT I CANNOT A-
 “ VOID SUBMITTING MYSELF TO THEM IN THE AFFAIR
 “ YOU ACQUAINT ME OF.

“ BE pleas'd to make my Compliments to the several
 “ Gentlemen, who have signed the Letter. If any of them
 “ require a farther Explanation of my Conduct, I hope soon
 “ to have the Honour of giving it them in Person. I re-
 “ main with the greatest Respect,

SIR, *your most obliged,*

and most obedient Servant,

E - - - s C - - - ffe.

Sir

Sir E—— C——'s Letter literally Translated.

THE Letter which you, Sir, and others have sign'd,
 And came by Express, for to tell me your Mind,
 Was, **by a Mistake**, I hereby declare,
 Directed to me in *Grosvenor-square* :
 And, therefore, 'twas late before the Result
 Cou'd well be determin'd—for I'd some to consult.
 I was earnestly prest, by four or five Friends,
 To join Mr. *P——le*—as it suited their Ends.
 And sure 'twas a Measure conducive to Peace :
 For who dares oppose, where I shew my Face.
 “ I knew it cou'd be no Advantage to me : ”
 “ But was glad to do Justice to Integrity.”
 Thus being engaged, I'm resolved *for the quiet*
 Of my native Place, to commit——*a great Riot*.
 The Support of my Friends is *beyond* my Desert ;
 Which makes me, in all they request, so allert,
 That I freely submitted to this DIRTY JOB
 Of SPLITTING YOUR VOTES,—'twas a Trick of old *Bob*.—
 Pray my Service to all who the Letter have sign'd ;
 And, if they require farther Proof of my Mind,
 I'll give it, in Person, in Terms quite direct.
 And so I remain, with the greatest Respect.

E—— C——

*A new SONG, called, The Weather-cock Knight ;
 or, Pug's Martyrdom.*

To the Tune of, A Cobler there was, &c.

COME listen a-while, and I'll tell you a Tale,
 Of a Weather-cock Knight, whose Name we'll conceal,
 How he hang'd his poor *Flounce* for the old-fashion'd Sin
 Of holding the Faith she was tutored in.

Derry down, down, hey derry down.

This Knight he cou'd read, he cou'd write, he cou'd sing,
 Make

Make Odes to his *Charly* and *Jemmy* his K—;
At *Newton* fam'd Hunt was in Plaidy array'd,
His Vest and his Brecks and his Hofen were Plaid.

Derry down, &c.

Befides he cou'd rant, he cou'd prause, he cou'd scrape well,
Cou'd teach how to sin, and yet how to 'scape Hell; *
Was tight to his Word, and high of Renown,
By paying so well for his Worship's fring'd Gown. †

Derry down, &c.

In Arms he was Valiant as *Manca's* stout Knight;
Like him ne'er refus'd to engage in fair Fight,
Tho' Scandal has thrown out some Words of ill Kind,
Of *Ligonier's* Wights and a Drubbing behind. §

Derry down, &c.

But a Pug that he had was his greatest Delight,
His chiefeft Companion by Day and by Night;
For why, she came forth, as he wou'd aver,
On a Day that he lov'd more than all in the ‡ Year.

Derry down, &c.

He tenderly nurst her, and taught her the Trick
To dance on her Tip-toes, and jump o'er a Stick,
When *Jemmy* was nam'd, but George she abhorr'd,
And wou'd tringe in her Tail and herr at the Word.

Derry down, &c.

And twenty more Fancies he taught her beside,
Which the Country Folks wonder'd at far and wide;
The Knight some would praise, and some praised *Flounce*,
But which had more Merit is hard to pronounce.

Derry down, &c.

* *He who buys the Old One may sell him.* MACHIV. Tom. 5. Chap. 10.

† The Mayor of *W——* would not stand, unless they would find him a Gown; which was promised, but not being performed occasioned a Quarrel and our Hero's Overthrow.

§ The Party at *NEWTON* being attack'd by an Host from *WIGAN*, under the Conduct of one *LIGONIER*, was routed, and their Magazine seized, and consumed.

‡ 11th of JUNE.

But

But the Tables are turn'd, and now you shall know
How uncertain is Fate and all Things below ;
On a sudden the Knight is turn'd Whig to be great,
Ane rise for the Good of himself and the State.

Derry down, &c.

Then what must be done with poor *Flouncy* ; for sure,
A Jacobite Pug no Whig can endure :
He took her, and tutor'd her over a-new,
Bid her rise for King *George*, and bid *Jemmy* adieu.

Derry down, &c.

But Prayers and entreaties, and Blows are in vain,
Unmov'd she remains, and resolves to remain ;
Like *Cato*, despising the Evil she knew
His fatal Ambition wou'd cause to ensue.

Derry down, &c.

Enrag'd at her Firmness, he fetches a Rope,
And hangs her up straight, as he wou'd the Pope ;
So *Flouncy* was martyr'd, and for the Reward
Of his Zeal, a fine Colonel he'll soon be declar'd.

Derry down, &c.

Now all you that to Greatness and Places would rise,
All impertinent Scruples before you despise,
Make Promises large, with an Oath at the Heel,
And when the Turn's serv'd let them go to the De'l.

Derry down, &c.

There will be Published speedily

An exact Plan of the Attack of *Newton* ; wherein, the
Approach of *LIGONIER*'s Forces, the Defences of the
Enemy, and the Persons of the principal Generals on both
Sides, will be particularly expressed in a COPPER PLATE
now engraving. Taken by an OFFICER in *LIGONIER*'s
Army. As also *Newton Hunt*, A NEW BALLAD, To the
Tune of, CHEVY CHACE.

To the Independent Electors of LIVERPOOL

GENTLEMEN,

THE Writers, in Opposition to Sir *W——m M——* the
set off first with a pompous Paper sign'd MEANWELL

and

and therein plum'd themselves upon having collected together a Set of Facts, which they attributed solely to the Merit of their joint Candidates. The Answers, which were contained in two Papers signed FREEMAN, have fully confuted every Word advanced in it, and proved that Author, one of neither Veracity, or Ability—— Thus being drove from their imagin'd Strong Hold, up starts, by Way of Champion, a pretended Poet; who, Poet-like, endeavours to throw dirt in stolen Rhymes; and following Mr. MEANWELL's Example, neither regards Truth, Decency, or his Reputation. This *Thief in Rhyme*, hath made his Plunder from the Magazine of *February* 1734; and by stealing a *Parson* and a *Cat*, and trucking them for a *Knight* and a *Dog*, hath produced what he calls a Song, (with neither Wit or Invention of his own) and which his poor, deluded Followers have taken Pains to expose.

So much for the Poet's Brains: Now for the Goodness of his Heart. He sets off with an Intention to prove Sir *W——M——* was a Jacobite thirteen Years ago; and, to strengthen the Aspersion, he brings *Newton* Hunt for his Support. Now, this you may depend upon, That Sir *W——m M——th* never was at *Newton* Hunt; neither then, nor at any Time afterwards; nor ever was so much as a Subscriber to any of those Meetings: So that the *dirty Publisher*, (for he's no *Author*) is therein a Notorious Lyar; as he is in every other Relation contained in his doggrel Ballad. The Fact, as to the Mob's abuse, which this abandoned Wretch seems well pleased at, was exactly thus——A Set of Banditti, from *Wigan* and Places adjacent, came to *Newton* the Day after the Gentlemen were gone Home, and riotously entered the Public House, and destroyed the poor Man's Furniture.—A mighty Merit, truly!——What he means by the Mayor of *Wigan's* Gown, I believe no Man upon Earth can explain, as, like the Rest, the Insinuation is neither more nor less than a *dirty Lye*.

So much for this Poet. I will take my leave of him in the Words of a celebrated Author.

“ Hang him for his bad Verses.”

G

Having

Having done with this *dirty Scribbler*, I will proceed to a more Material Affair :—

By the happy Laws of this Land, which have (from earliest Times down to this Day) been the Production of the greatest Men in the Kingdom, your Natural RIGHTS have been handed down to you and secured, by giving the People a Share in the Administration : And the Great Men of the Nation have thereby been kept from trampling upon you, whenever ambitious Views or wicked Dispositions tempted them : And yet I am sorry to say, There is a Gentleman in this Town, who, regardless of this valuable Blessing, hath had the Boldness to disapprove of the Virtue of our Constitution, and to call it a *damnable Doctrine* to say that the lower Burgeesses should be Independent ! I could not, I own, have thought we had such a Person [of any tolerable Education] amongst us ; as, I am very certain, he must know better, only he chose a temporary Argument, as thereby he imagin'd his Friends Cause would be in better Plight. He never consider'd the dangerous Gap it would open, nor the violent Wound it would give to the *British* Constitution : But I beg Leave to tell Him, and all the World, That it is owing to that happy Establishment, both in Church and State, that ENGLAND is at this Day the greatest Power in *Europe*, as well as the Envy of all other Nations.

PHILO-PATRIÆ.

March 2, 1761.

To the Independent Electors of LIVERPOOL.

AN old *perverted* Ballad was Yesterday put into my Hands by an Attendant on the Canvassers, in order to asperse our worthy Candidate, Sir *W—— M——* as a Jacobite.

What passed in his earliest Youth could no Way affect his Character, were the Facts alleged really true : But, on asking Sir *W—— M——* whether he was at *Newton Hunt*, I find (for so he has assured me) he never was at any Public Meeting

Meeting there whatever ; but at the Time of the Hunt was pursuing his Studies in the University of Oxford.

When this Kingdom was in real Danger of an Invasion, about a Year ago, he engaged himself in Defence of his King and Country. He even ventur'd his Life, in being the first Gentleman to oppose an Insurrection of the People against raising the Militia. Is it not then the most consummate Impudence, as well as the highest Folly and Wickedness, to asperse that Man as an Enemy to our happy Constitution, who has been foremost to expose his Life in Defence of it ? Should the Loyalty of the present Members be called in Question, [which I dare say it never will] can they bring stronger Proofs of their Attachment to their King, their Religion, and their Liberties ?

What must the Cause be that requires such infamous Calumny to support it ?

Your's,

March 3.

VERITAS.

*To the incomparable, incomprehensible and inimitable
Author of the famous SONG, called, The Weather-
cock Knight.*

THOU Cur thou Bard, of Grub-street Breed,
Thou Mungrel of Parnassus ;
To think thy Lines, run up to Seed,
Should ever tamely pass us.

Thou write a Satyr ! go be damn'd,
Write Epigrams for Cutlers ;
None with thy *Hey down* can be sham'd,
But Chamber-maids and Butlers.

In th' other World expect dry Blows,
No Tears can wash thy Stains out ;
Horace will pluck thee by the Nose,
And *Pinder* beat thy Brains out.

JUVENIS.

To the Independent Freemen of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

AS we have the Happiness to live under a *British* King, and one of the best Constitutions in the World, which has been delivered down to us, at the Expence of infinite Toil, Danger, and Bloodshed, by the Vigilance, Courage, and uncorrupted Integrity of our Forefathers for many Ages; it certainly deserves our highest Regard, and we shou'd be worse than Brutes if we do not use our utmost Endeavours to transmit it in the same Manner to our Posterity.

Let me therefore beseech you to think of Liberty as a Matter of great Importance in itself, and of infinite Concern to every one of you, and not to suffer yourselves either to be diverted by the Business or Pleasures of the World from regarding it, or deluded by any one into an Opinion that it deserves not your Regard.

LIBERTY is to the collective Body, what Health is to every individual Body: Without Health no Pleasure can be tasted by Man; without Liberty no Happiness can be enjoyed by Society. What then is Man but a Member of Society, who can no more subsist alone, than a Limb when it is torn from the Rest of the Body? Is not his Good inseparably connected and complicated with that of others?

If the above Proposition be allowed, (and allowed it certainly will be by the thinking and unbiaſſed Part of Mankind) what will become of That so lately advanced in a public Place, viz. *That preaching Independency to the common People* (who have the same natural Right to Freedom as the richest Merchants) *is a damnable Doctrine!* It must certainly have been advanced by a Mind contracted to such narrow selfish Views, that it has no large Notions of Virtue or generous Sentiments of the public Good, but confines every Thing to himself, and thinks that he has answered the End of his Creation, if he improves his own Fortune and advances his own private Interest.

Nothing sweetens and mollifies the Heart so much as Humility and Meekness; a humble great Man looks so much like a good One, that the People will, with Difficulty, believe

lieve or hear the Contrary ; but when a Man shall dare to oppose the Shield of his Power and Arrogance to every Thing that seems to touch him, it not only looks like Guilt in him, but appears to be a general Insult upon the People.

The Choice of our Members to serve in Parliament ought always to be at the free Election of the People, and not at the Appointment of *great Men* : The People always know their own Interests best, and will, as long as they are free, neither be tempted by Bribes, nor awed by Power. Pray where is the Difference between taking a Bribe and taking a Purse ? Is it not the same wicked Principles which operates on both Parties ? Tho' the open Thief is the less Criminal, because he boldly ventures his Life to rob another of his Property ; whereas the corrupt Person, who clandestinely sells his Conscience and Honour, may probably endanger the Property and Liberty too of all his Fellow-Freemen.

These, Gentlemen, are some Considerations which I wou'd recommend to your serious and frequent Perusal, hoping they may contribute to establish you in some of the ancient Principles of our Constitution against all Attempts to seduce and corrupt you ; and that they may become effectual to that End, is the earnest Wish of,

PLAIN-DEALER.

A NEW SONG.

YE LIVERPOOL Freemen attend to my Call,
On Affairs of Importance I summons you all ;
I'm no Party Zealot, no Falshoods I'll raise :
Pray listen to Facts, and then judge as you please.

Derry down, down, down derry down.

The Gen'ral Election will quickly be here,
When FREEMEN as FREEMEN should always appear :
Despise the *Coxar's* Threats, laugh at G—— and his Nonsense ;
A Beef-steak's a poor Bribe for any Man's Conscience.

Derry down, &c.

Their Song I have seen, call'd the Weathercock Knight,
The Production of nothing but Malice and Spite ;

But

But the Publisher deals much in that Way I know,
Therefore Dirt for his Purpose was most *a propos*.
Derry down, &c.

Hereby it appears that a clod-pated Fool,
Had a Mind to serve C——ffs, and eke Nunckle P——le;
So he stole an old Ballad, and made it his own,
Thus a Fool by his Folly has made the Fool known.
Derry down, &c.

But the very next Time he attempts but a Line,
We'll hang him for Murder, for slaying the Nine;
For the Muse she abhors such Pretenders, and lends
Her Assistance to none but her intimate Friends.
Derry down, &c.

But an unblemish'd Character always will shine,
In spite of such Scribblers, such Robbers in Rhime;
Sir E—— is truly the Weathercock Knight,
That varies a score Times 'tween Morning and Night.
Derry down, &c.

Adieu Mr. Scandal——Now God bless us all,
The Poor and the Rich, Boys, the Great and the Small;
And grant that each FREEMAN in this happy Nation
May still have a share in our Administration.
Derry down, &c.

Exert all your Power, 'tis LIBERTY sues,
And LIBERTY's Summons, Boys, never refuse;
Remember th' Expression, remember GREAT T
'Tis a damnable Doctrine the Poor should be Free!
Derry down, &c.

If this is their Tenet, attend to my Toast,
E'er C——, or P——, or GREAT T rule the Roast;
Charge your Glasses each Freeman, I insist on a Bumper,
Sir WILLIAM's the Word——Now, or never A PLUMPER.
MARCH 4, 1761.
Derry down, &c.

To Sir E----- C----- Bart.

DEAR SIR,

YOU must not be surpris'd at my addressing a per-
son of Your *distinction* with so much familiarity, as
the word adjoining to your title implies——Reasons are
many

many and obvious—of which I shall make free to communicate a few—First then,—but what the duce have I to do with Reasons—Pray proceed, Mr. *Shandy*—No, Sir—excuse me, I have passed my Word, and a *Man* ought, you know, in honour to adhere to that—do not You think so? Well, to begin, In the first place, you was BORN, BRED, and LIVE among us; and, notwithstanding the Validity of Mr. *Fabricius's* Argument, That ought to endear you to whatever Place you belong—I will prove it—supposing even Mr. *Sneerwell* should remark and say—In truth then Cousin *Shandy* you have imposed on yourself a very difficult task—or Miss *Dapperwit* observe and insist, That tho' I am a *Shandy*, I should not take so much upon me—or—but whither, my pen! consider these are only suppositions—yet I hope, Sir, my digression has not tired your patience: it would truly be a fatal circumstance, when all the *Man* is required to keep up your near exhausted Spirits: but to the

P R O O F,

For, as the encrease of inhabitants in any Kingdom, City, or Borough, produces a greater consumption of the necessities of life, and consequently advances their prices—admirable logic!—So far then as may be agreeable to the Statute, in that case here made and provided—I do assert, Bona Fide, that Sir *E—C—Bart.* Member of P—rli—ment for the Borough of *L—p—l*, in the County Palatine of *L—nc—r*, is dear to the Inhabitants thereof.

Now, Sir, if this assertion can be of Service to you, in any of your future proceedings, you have my Liberty to apply it to whatever purposes you may think most conducive to answer those desirable ends—but was I to scratch my head—wreck my brain—or bite my nails to the quick—I could not be able to draw one single inference more from the three Capital words above specified.

Secondly, you are more immediately dear to me from the sympathy subsisting between our natures—for by your laudable ardour and perseverance to grasp at *universal monarchy*, you create no little riot, confusion, and disturbance

per-
as
are
many

bance in the town——Now every one who is acquainted in the Literate world, can testify what a considerable noise I made in it, even before I was BORN : this (tho' a seeming paradox) needs no farther explanation——*Shandy* thou reasonest well——Then to my letter.

DEAR SIR,

I have read your elaborate epistle to a very respectable number of your Constituents—in prose and verse—nay, I am informed it will soon appear set to music—tho' a professed master in that art, intimates to me, that some of the expressions will endanger the Harmony, and is much afraid that it will prove fit for nothing but a common ballad—oh dire event!—cruel catastrophe!—that the pen of so ready and accomplished a writer—should be thus prostituted, as to become the rough tongue and shrill voice of a Cinder Wench—it must be so.

I very much applaud your spirited resolution of making *good* your engagements—tho' at the same time it gives room to ill-natured and disaffected persons to affirm, that some you made of a contrary tenor, and prior to those you mention, have been already infringed by you——Envy—Malice—A sad world we live in, that a man cannot promote the innocent amusement of *breaking beads*, without incurring public censure.

The consciousness of your own demerits should have laid dormant in your mind, and not by acknowledging your friends to have done more for you than you could have expected from your deserts, give Scandal the opportunity of becoming complaisant and assenting with you in so *just* an observation.

Pray, Baronet, did you ever read *Hoyle*?—an odd question to appear in print—but you cannot be ignorant that peculiarity is my Characteristic—the truth is, from the knowledge you seem to have of your game, one might naturally make such a supposition: but I fear all will not do; your opponents have got most trumps—take my advice—throw up the cards—for if you persist much longer, you will certainly be lurch'd—These, dear Sir, are my opinions; which, with all due deference and submission to your superior abilities, I offer

offer to your mature consideration—and am, with most profound respect,

*From my apartment in
Grub-street, Liverpool,
this third day of the
month called March.*

Your most devoted,

Most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

Tristram Shandy.

To Those whom it may concern.

TH E R E is now a *Grub-street* Author come amongst us, who steals the Name of *Shandy* from other People's Works. Now we may say, Alas, poor *Yorick*! when such Folks as these do rudely steal thy *Tristram's* Name.

His Paper is full of Blanks, in Imitation of *Shandy*; but let me tell him, That in one of *Tristram's* Blanks, there is more Sense than in all his Work. *Shandy*, thou reasonest well; for thou hast made a great Noise about Nothing; and your writing shews, that you was either unborn or unbegotten, and never twice perus'd your Paper before it appear'd in Print, or else you never would counterfeit a counterfeited Name, and write such Nonsense as you have: But, I indeed agree with *Tristram Shandy* in one Thing, viz. That it is a dire Event, and a sad Catastrophe, that the Pen of so ready and so accomplished a Writer (for its certain he had a very ready Pen who versified Sir E——s C——'s Letter) should be sung and bawl'd by a Cinder Wench! and it may be, you have got too many Trumps, but no Mattidores: For most People know, that many a Vole has been lost, on account meerly of having too many, and after having determined to play it, are themselves obliged to throw up their Cards.

And these, indeed, are my Opinions; which, with due Submission, I relate to those who it is dedicated to; from

*From my Apartment, at
the opposite End of the
Town to Grub street,
this 5th March, 1761,*

Their humble Servant, &c.

Non-Æmulator.

H

From

From the Bills of Mortality.

March 5th, 1761. Dyed Tristram, Son of Robert Shandy, by Doll Common, aged 2 Hours 11 Minutes; suffocated by the Phlegm of a feeble Constitution derived from bad Stamina.

TO NON-ÆMULATOR.

OH Thou!—hold *Tristram*—no scurrility I insist upon it—consider the Gentleman's very affecting case—mad—positively mad—beyond the art or power of medicine—for being suddenly and violently affected with that inveterate distemper the spleen—which having caused great fermentation in the diaphragm—the fumes of which—(pray keep the connection)—having ascended to his pericranium—which—(mark again)—having penetrated, (for the gentleman had naturally a soft pate) raised such a commotion in his brains, that sense and reason, (if they ever had a place there) were put to flight; leaving our Hero absorb'd in a multiplicity of confus'd ideas—lamentable circumstance!—but, Mr. *Shandy*, it is incumbent on you to say something by way of reply—lest the malady spread.

It would have accrued much to your credit, had your paper been filled with those blanks, for which you condemn mine. You would not then have exposed to public view that folly and ignorance with which nature hath so lavishly endow'd you—to have regretted so great a misfortune by your silence, would have raised our pity—but thus publickly to avow it, must excite our scorn—pray Mr. *Shandy* dy'e recollect whom you are addressing?—what! preaching to a Madman!

Had my paper come under your comprehension, I should then indeed have just reason to be alarmed at the simplicity of it's composition—but since (by your tacit acknowledgment to the contrary) you seem totally ignorant of it's signification—you must permit my enumerating that consideration among the list of it's merits.

I must beg leave to transcribe a sentence from the first volume

volume of your works——(for I presume it is the *first* time they ever burthened the press, and for the sake of Ink and paper pray let it be the last)——title page, lines 8, 9, &c. you will find these words ;

“ Shandy thou reasonest well, for thou hast made a great
“ noise about nothing ; and your writing shews you was either
“ UNBORN OR UNBEGOTTEN——and never twice perused
“ your paper before it appeared in print, or else you never
“ would write such nonsense as you have.”

Pray, intelligent reader, what make you of this complicated jargon——this profusion of medley ?——All ye of the learned, whether of the law, physick, or divinity, logicians, grammarians, politicians, philosophers, poets, or critics, I entreat your aid in solving this perplexing ænigma——or if, kind sir, when you have an interval of——(now you must allow there is *meaning* in my blank) will favour me with an explanation, you will add to the many obligations already conferred on——

I still must intrude on your good-nature, in quoting one other instance of your skill in literature——Same page, lines 17, 18, &c.

“ And it may be you have gotten too MANY trumps,
“ but no Mattidores ; for most people know, that MANY
“ a vole has been lost on account of having too MANY ;
“ and after having determined to play it, are themselves ob-
“ liged to throw up the Cards.”

Sure never before did such execrable stuff dirty paper. What you would appear to have studied rhetoric too !——but thou learned and able Rhetorician, first know how to make yourself intelligible in plain *English*, before you have recourse to metaphors——Now to your illiterate insinuations.

The party which you have the honour to serve in capacity of Scribbler, are those which have already declared for the vole——one of whom playing alone, might have been assured of his game——but since he has called a Partner for the above purpose, the consequences, I hope, may deter others from following so rash and inconsiderate an Example.

The low attempt at wit, at the bottom of your scrawl, is
below

below my notice—(as was indeed the whole) but as what I have already implied, is sufficient to set you in a proper light, to that more judicious part of the community, than from your writings you seem entitled of being a member—and, without wasting more time on so *weak* an opponent—I remain (wishing you a happy recovery of your intellects)

*From my apartment in
Grub-street, Liverpool,
this twelfth day of the
month called March.*

Your most obedient Servant,

Tristram Shandy.

The FREEMAN.

Addressed to the Honourable Society of BUCKS in LIVERPOOL.

To the Tune of, God save the King.

BROTHERS attend my Voice,
Now a Contended Choice
Makes it's Approach ;
And for Felicity,
Justice, Civility,
With Unanimity,
Meredith join.

Not like our worthless P.
Who in obscurity
Lays down his Charge ;
But with no other View,
Serves he his Country true,
Than Honour to pursue :
True *English* Blood.

Come all ye jovial free
Holders of LIBERTY,
Push round the Toast :
Health to his Majesty,
All th^e Royal Family ;
He who with Loyalty
Maintains his Right,

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT BURGESSES of
LIVERPOOL.

MY DEAR FELLOW FREEMEN,

HOWEVER ridiculed, I must still accost You by this favourite Epithet. Let others attempt to explode Affection and Friendship, I glory in these happy Bands of Society.

'Tis now three Weeks since I addressed you : I then took the Liberty to inform You, that You had been abused by designing Men ; and, that the Aspersions thrown upon Your present worthy Members, viz. That they applied to the D—— of N—wc—LE, to prevent the Hon. C— T—— appearing here as a Candidate, was absolutely false. That it is so, You are, or may be, thoroughly convinced from these Gentlemen themselves ; nor does the most malicious Tongue attempt to contradict it : The *Basis* on which Your Disunion has been built proving faulty, the Superstructure must fall.

NEW Devices are made use of to prop this tottering Fabric. 'Tis said Your Members deserve not the Commendations my grateful Pen has bestowed. You are told they had little to do with the *American Iron Bill* ; such an Aspersions betrays either Ignorance or *Falseness*. It is a known Fact, that this Bill was brought in at the joint Expence of LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and BIRMINGHAM : That Your Members took a principal Share in the extraordinary Trouble of carrying it through the House, and that Sir W—— M—— scarce ever attended. For the truth of this, I need only to *appeal* to an eminent Merchant among You, who was charged with the Solicitation of this Bill,

You were also told by Mr. FREEMAN of the 11th of Feb. that “ The *Wever Navigation Bill* was very strenuously supported by Sir W—— M—— :” And the same Mr. FREEMAN of the 16th of Feb. says, “ That the Terms of the *Wever Bill* were amicably settled.”— These assertions are as false as they are evidently *contradictory* ; for it can be proved, that Sir W—— M—— never attended this Affair in any Respect ; and, that though this Bill was not litigated in the
House

Houle, so as to be spoke to by Counsel, yet Your present Members took great Pains in obtaining several Clauses useful to Trade in that Act.

LET every honest and impartial Man now judge, by what Mr. FREEMAN has said of the *American* Iron Bill, and the *Wever* Bill, who best deserves that odious Appellation of a *Liar*, with which the writings of Mr. FREEMAN of the 16th of *Feb.* so liberally abound.

WITH equal Candour, You are acquainted, that the other meritorious Actions of Your Representatives deserve not Your Thanks; and are such as are performed to every other Borough in the Kingdom. Let me ask whether the Constituents of *W*—— have had any such Advantages, Public, or *Private*, obtained for them, by either of their present Members?

SIR W—— M—— is put upon a Footing with your Representatives in Regard to the Services done to the *African* Trade: Astonishing Assertion! Sir W—— M——, with the other Members in this and the adjacent Counties were indeed desired to attend, when any Thing relating to this beneficial Commerce was in Agitation. He did sometimes attend, and was thank'd amongst many other Members, as is usual in such Cases. But will any sensible Man on this account attribute to him an *equal* Share of Merit with Your Representatives, who were the chief Managers, and bore the Heat and Burden of the Day? As to Mr. POLE's Services in *African* Affairs, even before he had the Honour to represent Us, the printed Certificate of Mr. WELCH, &c. proves these beyond Contradiction.

Mr. FREEMAN of the 24th of *February* says, "If Mr. POLE has been useful in our *African* Trade, Sir W—— M—— *has been more so.*"——This is more than he was ever pleased to assert before; for in his former Publications he attributes only an *equal Share* of Merit to that Gentleman; and how true even that is I now leave you to judge. Some People ought to have good Memories.

Mr. FREEMAN, *Feb.* 16, is pleased to insinuate in a comparison of Sir W—— with Mr. POLE, that the former, tho' near

near 200 Miles distant, can on any Occasion as conveniently attend your Affairs in the Metropolis as a Man on the Spot. Such inconsistent and chimerical Positions sure require no Answer. As little Regard is to be paid to Mr. FREEMAN, Feb. 24, who would depreciate the Merit of Mr. POLE in obtaining an additional Grant for the Forts on the Coast of *Africa*. All who know any thing of the Matter, must allow, that this was by no Means what *must have been granted in the Nature and Course of Things*, but required some Management and much Trouble in the Transaction.

Mr. FREEMAN is pleased to say, Feb. 24, that Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE *is not opposed*.—How are We then to interpret the Writings of Mr. FREEMAN's Adherents, AMICUS and FABRICIUS? Do not these Gentlemen (if they deserve the Name) attempt to lessen your Esteem for Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE? Are not you surpris'd to find it insinuated that his Father was not *upright* in his Dealings, and made a mean Figure in Trade? Or, that the Son, notwithstanding his good Services and good Qualities, deserves your Regard no more than a *Cabbage*? Mr. FABRICIUS argues it is no Advantage to you that this your Representative *is born, bred, and lives amongst you*.—Look into the Writ of Election: You are there expressly directed *to chuse a Person from amongst yourselves*. Our Ancestors judg'd wisely in this Restriction. Persons thus qualified are most interested in your Welfare, and know best what is conducive to it.—But Mr. FABRICIUS must be little acquainted with Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE when he treats him as a mere Vegetable that had never moved from the Place that gave him Birth.—It need not be told you that after Sir ELLIS was well instructed in the Commerce and Interest of his native Country, he spent some Years in travelling thro' the polish'd States of *Europe*, and furnish'd himself with such Observations as might qualify him for the important Trust you have conferr'd upon him.

Such ill-founded Assertions, such ill-spun Arguments, as I have now been exposing, have met with the Fate they deserved.—The strict Adherence to Promises shewn by such worthy Freemen as have been already applied to, encourages
me

me to hope, that the rest will follow so laudable an Example, by supporting Men who have served you with Ability and Integrity ; and, that you will disregard those who have repeatedly attempted to impose upon, and deceive you.

Your Friend and Fellow Freeman,

LIVERPOOL,
March 3, 1761.

MEANWELL.

Mr. MEANWELL.

SIR,

AS you have been so long silent, I thought We should have been pestered with no more of your Papers : And, indeed, I am vastly surpris'd to find, that after three Weeks Application and Study, you have not been able to say one Word more to the Purpose, in this your elaborate Epistle, than you did when first you address'd the Freeman ; as in reality your last Publication is very little more than your former one, dress'd in other Words.— Yet there are some Paragraphs in it so very notorious, that I cannot avoid making a few Remarks upon them.

You are pleas'd to say, *That our present Representatives made no Application to prevent the Right Honourable C——T——d from offering himself a Candidate for this Town.* Although this is a Point of no great Consequence, I cannot entirely give it up to you. Give me leave to mention one Circumstance, which has never been made Public before.

An eminent Merchant from this Town, being in *London* about the Time Mr. T——d's coming down was talk'd of, Mr. P——le apply'd to him for his Vote and Interest. The Gentleman's Answer was, " That he expected a Man of much greater Consequence, would offer his Services, (*viz.* " C——s T——d, Esq;) and therefore he would not give him a Promise." Upon which Mr. P——le replied, " He is " the most proper Person you could possibly have to represent " you, and I shall never oppose him." Yet the very next Day Mr. P——le set out for *Liverpool*, to canvass the Town.

I appeal to all the World, whether this was not directly opposing Mr. T——d; and what Chance Mr. P——le could have had against that Gentleman, had he not known Application from above had been made in his own Favour.

You next assert, that Sir W——m M——th scarce ever attended the *American* Iron Bill, and desire the Burgeſſes to apply to an eminent Merchant among them for the Truth of this. Now, Sir, the Gentleman you mean is ſo far from ſaying he did not attend, that I know very well he has declared, He, at that Time, did not know Sir W——m M——th's Perſon; and, conſequently, it is not to be imagined that he knew how often he was in the Houſe upon that Occaſion.

You ſeem in your next Paragraph to think Mr. FREEMAN's Papers contradictory. Pray, Sir, endeavour to acquire a little Comprehension: For my own Part, I can very eaſily conceive two Parties very warmly conteſting a Bill at firſt, and yet ſettle it very amicably in the End.

Give me an Inſtance where the Conſtituents of W—— have made Application to their Representatives, and proper Attention has not been paid to their Intereſt; and I will endeavour to clear up that Matter.

As to the *African* Bill, Mr. FREEMAN answered that Part of your Paper before: I leave any impartial Perſon to judge, how much Merit a Man has, in ſuch an Affair, when you allow yourſelf, that he did attend, and received the Thanks of ſeveral Merchants in this Town for his Attendance: And every one knows that that great Point was carried ſolely by his Vote, and a Friend of his, whom he influenced.

I cannot, for my own Part, conceive, why a private Gentleman, who has no Buſineſs to attend, but that of the Houſe of Commons, and although his Seat is at ſome Diſtance from the Metropolis, cannot ſerve this Town as well as a *London* Merchant. For the ſame Reason, Sir E—— C—— (who lives ſtill farther diſtant from the Metropolis) is not ſo proper a Representative as Mr. P——le. Good Sir, never talk of Inconſiſtencies: Remember an Aſſertion of yours, That *the Intereſts of a London and a Liverpool Merchant are generally the ſame!*

I entirely agree with Mr. FREEMAN in saying, That Sir E—— C——ffe is not opposed ; and yet, Mr. MEANWELL, I assure you I shall not give him a Vote, unless he alters his present Method of proceeding ; as I know very well he has no Occasion for it himself, and I should, by doing it, weaken Sir W——m M——tb's Interest against Mr. P——le : And, for all this, dear Sir, I account myself, and am thoroughly convinced, that I am a greater Friend to Sir E——s C——ffe, than most of his Advisers.

Before you appear in print again, learn to understand plain *English* : FABRICIUS is far from saying Sir E—— C——ffe, for his *good Services*, deserves your Regard no more than a Cabbage. According to my Apprehension it relates only to the Place of his Birth.

As a Friend to Sir E—— C——ffe, I beg, dear MEANWELL, you'll not lay so great Stress upon so ridiculous a Foundation, as the Place of his BIRTH, BREEDING, or LIVING ; as I am very well convinced, his Inclinations to the Town might have been thought sufficient to establish his Interest, had he play'd his Game with any Degree of Judgment.

MARCH 9, 1761.

Yours,

H O N E S T A S.

To Mr. MEANWELL.

MY DEAR SIR,

AS you continue your great Kindness for us, we must in return, keep up our Affection for you. Your three Weeks laborious Production is at length brought forth——

Parturiunt Montes ; nascitur ridiculus Mus.

And although it will take up more Time than I would willingly throw away upon you, to reply to each particular in it ; yet, for the tender Love you shew us, you shall have an Answer. Then, First, for his Grace——much hath been said,

said, and more hath been believed— Now if your joint Candidates will publish, *under their Hands*, their total Innocence of that Affair, by Way of *Cafe*, it shall be sent up to *London*, for a learned and able Opinion : That will settle the Dispute, and there we rest it.

Your second Postulatum, as to the Iron Bill, destroys your first ; that of attributing it to the joint Candidates. We all know it was carried on at the Expence of three capital Towns ; but the Scheme was Dr. *Tucker's* : To Him the great Merit belongs ; and Sir *W—— M——th* attended the House when every Question relative to it was put ; but about that Time he was very closely engaged, before the House of Lords, in Defence of a noble Personage, and a near Relation of his : So that he could not attend the House of Commons, on other Occasions, so frequent as he would otherways have done ; from whence you say he seldom attended. That the Terms of the *Wever* Navigation Bill were settled amicably, before it was committed, I do still aver to be fact, and that Sir *W——m* was so very anxious for its Success, though against the Sentiments of many Gentlemen of his own County, that he left *Hereford*, where he was upon Duty, on purpose to attend it ; but found, on his Arrival at *London*, every Point was agreed to by the Interested Parties ; and that there was no Manner of Occasion for any thing more than an Agent, to pass the Bill through the House.

What a ridiculous Question you ask about *Wigan* ! How can any Parallel be drawn betwixt that Town and this ?— There is one Thing, indeed, relative to *Wigan*, not improper to inform you and all the Country of ; which is, that last Year, when a Bill was solicited for the inclosing of *Warbrick-moor*, Mr. *N——n* set up a Claim, by Way of Grant, for the sole Property of that large Common (which he intended to have bestowed on his Friends at *Wigan*) and which was principally overthrown by the Vigilance and Activity of Sir *W——m M——th* ; who made so great an Interest amongst the Lords, where the Dispute arose, that that Gentleman's wicked Intentions were overset : And for the
Truth

Truth of this I appeal to the Person who transacted the Business, and lives amongst you. Does not this shew how ready he hath been, on all Occasions, to serve us : And surely so large a Tract of Ground, so near us, must, when cultivated, be of Benefit to this Town.

You are mistaken when you say Sir *W——m* is put upon a Footing, by his Friends, with the other Candidates in the *African* Affairs ; for He is not : He is rank'd by them in a superior Degree of Merit ; having done us so singular a Piece of Service in it, in that Grand Struggle, *before our Members were in Parliament*. You, yourself (tho' unwillingly) do admit he had the Thanks of the Merchants for it. As to any Attacks made since, they were weak ones, in comparison of that just mentioned ; and no Member observed Mr. *B-ckf-rd's* Motions upon every Attempt, closer than Sir *W——m*.

In choosing a Member of Parliament, we should not be quite Self-Interested, but consider him in a Public Capacity ; not confined to any Private Advantage, but such a Man as will stand up, upon all Occasions, against *bad* Measures. Now you have carefully avoided answering that Question relative to the Ministerial Scheme of introducing Foreign Locusts to eat us up in the Year 1756. You must allow it was looked upon as a very unpopular Step by the Nation in general.

As to Sir *E——C——*'s Birth, Education and Travels, I shall leave them to be settled between you and your Antagonist *Fabricius*, who, if I am not mistaken, will be an Overmatch for you at Writing.

Ill-nature and Personal Altercation I detest : But your Papers carry such an Air of Arrogance and Detraction, that naturally must draw a greater Resentment upon you than you have either Wit or Learning to support.

MARCH 10, 1761.

F R E E M A N.

Tell your Friend, the *Lover of Truth*, he neither understands Latin or English——that he's too dirty to have any further Notice.

To

To the Independent Electors of LIVERPOOL.

“ **H**E is *born, bred, and lives* amongst you, says MEANWELL, speaking of a most respectable Personage.”
 —He was born and bred in the Deserts of Arabia, and is *alive! alive! amongst you*, says the Keeper of a Collection of wild Beasts, speaking of a favourite Brute, whose Picture he has hung up on a Sign Post, in order to excite the People’s Curiosity to step in and see the Show. Now every Reader, except MEANWELL, will perceive, that FABRICIUS does not mean to shew any Resemblance between the Gentleman in Question, and a Savage, any more than he intended, in his other Paper, to form Comparisons between Him and a Cabbage! Tho’ it has been often observed by others, that many a promising Youth, after rambling abroad into foreign Parts, has returned to his native Country a meer outlandish Creature. So far from comparing Sir E——C—— to a Cabbage, FABRICIUS professes that he thinks it would be extremely difficult to find any Object, either in the animal or vegetable Creation, which would furnish him with a Similitude tolerably suitable to his rare Endowments. It is the best Compliment (he will think) I can pay him, to say, “He is a perfect Contrast to Sir William Meredith:” And he certainly is so.

But tho’ it is Sir E——C——’s peculiar Excellence to be like Himself ALONE, not so is MEANWELL’S; his Excellence lies quite another Way:—This Gentleman may very fitly be linked to every thing in Nature, whose Qualities have obtain’d it—a Name opposite to that of *Greatness*: But as he is perpetually roaring out the Words—*born! bred! and alive!* it seems best to compare him, for the present, to the Man described in the Beginning of my Paper, as shouting over the Picture on the Sign-post. Roar, however, as long, and as loud as he pleases, he will never make these Words serve his Purpose, otherwise than as *presumptive* Proofs, that Sir E——C—— is a Man: And as the Truth of this was

was never called in Question, the Proofs of it should, doubtless, have been left to those whom it nearly concerns.

Verily, MEANWELL seems astonish'd to find that any Opposition should be made to Sir E---s Will and Pleasure in the Appointment of a Member. And pray, Gentlemen, Who wou'd not? You must frequently have observ'd, that if new Ale be put into a Bottle, and closely corked, it frets and fumes, and rages, and goes on with its Operations in spite of all Restraints, 'till it has either expell'd the Cork, or burst the Bottle. And can it be imagin'd, that a new made Baronet will shew less Spirit than new bottled Ale? Depend upon it, he can never think of forgetting, can never think of forgiving you. And can you endure *his* Displeasure? O ye Sons of Liberty! PLUMPERS and Others! What can infatuate You? What prompt you to such Heights of Audacity and Presumption?

But nothing goes so near *Meanwell's* Heart, or touches him so sensibly, as the apprehension of the K——t being made a Cabbage; it is here that his Affection and Friendship display themselves; it is here that his grateful Pen goes to work, and puts forth all its Strength; a Cabbage, he reasons, is a Vegetable; and a Vegetable never moves from the Place that gave it Birth: Sir E—— C—— has travelled thro' all the polish'd Courts of *Europe*, and therefore Sir E—— C—— is no Cabbage.

Then he goes on exclaiming, “ *ill-founded Aspersions; ill spun Arguments.*” Have not I expos'd them? Have they not met, from my *grateful Pen*, the Fate they deserved? Not considering that HE, Himself, is the Founder of these Aspersions, and the Spinner of these Arguments! And that instead of confuting FABRICIUS, he has been all the While buffetting Himself.

FABRICIUS.

To

To the Honest, Independent Electors of LIVERPOOL.

*When Vice prevails, and impious Men bear sway,
The Post of Honour is a private Station.* ADDISON'S CATO.

GENTLEMEN,

SO many various Publications having appeared lately among us, perhaps a young Beginner in the Writing Way may escape, unnoticed—Be that as it will: Reflecting on the many Struggles this Town has had against arbitrary Power, and the glorious Prospect we now have of overcoming that despotic Sway we so long have groaned under, I could not help noting down a few Hints upon this important Subject.

England, esteemed the happiest Nation, the darling favourite of Heaven; the Nurse of Heroes, that hath humbled the proudest Tyrants on the Earth; shall She bow down to Cowardice, Tyranny, Bondage and Misery?—Oh no! Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it Virtue and Honour! Neither let her Boroughs be any longer under the Influence of Master—Agents; but let those glorious boasted Liberties, which our Ancestors obtained for us, at the Price of their Blood, be ever in our Thoughts. Let their Advice and Example, to make choice of Guardians in Parliament, whose Knowledge and Independency entitle them to our full Confidence and Favour, be always in our Remembrance. Let us never admit those Men into such important Places of Trust, who so palpably assist to corrupt the Hearts of a free People. 'Tis true, Pride, Oppression and Injustice may reign for a short Time; but sure the Genius of *Britain* will at length arise, and not by a base Submission, give up the Constitution to the Intrigues of Vice and Faction. Let, then, every true Son of LIBERTY, every sincere Friend to his King and Country, not only detest and abhor such iniquitous Practices, but let them faithfully remember the gracious Saying of their Royal Sovereign, *That He would have His Subjects be free.* Let them endeavour to imitate that NOBLE PATRIOT, who saved his Country, when on the very Brink of Ruin: Then shall their Praise resound from every Mouth; their Names shall be revered by Children yet unborn; and the most private Station become more Honourable than the highest Posts of those, who live in a continual Combat with the Liberties of their Country. On this Occasion, the Words which *Cato* pronounced over the Remains of the *Roman* Liberties, may be very proper to be remembered.

“ Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,

“ The gen'rous Plan of Power delivered down,

“ From

" From Age to Age, by your renown'd Forefathers,
 " (So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)
 " O let it never perish in your Hands !
 " But piously transmit it to your Children.
 " Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our Souls,
 " And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,
 " Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence."

Having gone thus far in the Defence of LIBERTY ; let me entreat your Attention a little longer, to consider the different Merits and Behaviour of the three Candidates for this Borough.

Sir *E* — *C* — *ffe*, tho' he may have great Merit, has not behaved either like the *Gentleman* or the *Politician* ; for what politic Man in so great a Town as *Liverpool*, but would have contented himself with his own safe Election, and not have endangered that Security, by voluntarily entering into the Measures of a *designing Few*. The various Contradictions he has been pleased to impose on those, who (in his late Canvass) have desired an Explanation of his Conduct, neither bespeaks him the *Politician*, nor the strict Adherent to Truth : And as to the polite, well-bred *Gentleman*, surely Incivility and Insolence to any Person, but particularly to many respectable Merchants, in the House of a private *Gentleman*, can never entitle a Man to that Character. Nay, I beg leave to go a little farther, and ask, Whether Modesty and decency of Expression are not requisite Qualifications for a *Gentleman*, and more especially ought to be addressed to the Fair Sex. If you answer, They are necessary ; as most certainly you will ; Then Sir *E* — *s* *C* — *ffe*, has exhibited publicly his great Deficiency, by levelling himself to an Equality with the lowest Vulgar, by an Expression which a modest Man would have blush'd to have spoken ; and by this he's call'd upon to deny it if he can.

Mr. *P* — *e* too may have his Merits ; and I verily believe would willingly relinquish all Pretensions to a Seat in the ensuing Parliament, was it not for the unjustifiable Designs of those, who, either out of a Desire for arbitrary Government, or a fear of their iniquitous Schemes being produced to public View, persist, by Bribes, Threats, or Oppression, to crush at once our darling Liberties, and subdue us, by one fatal Stroke, to the abject State of everlasting Slaves.

'Tis not purely out of Regard to Mr. *P* — *e* ; for had a Man less Meritorious stumbled in their Way, they would exert themselves in his Cause, with the same Sentiments of Usurpation they now strenuously adopt.

Look on the contrary Side, and behold Sir *W* — *M* — ; a Gentleman by Birth, by Education, and from Principle—Pride, he hates ; Flattery avoids ; and Ostentation shuns.—Surely such a Man deserves

deserves the sincerest Regard. His Modesty, and Decency of Expression : His Politeness and Good Manners, to all who have the Pleasure of Conversing with him, gives so sensible a Satisfaction, that in his Presence Pride falls disregarded ; Flattery vanishes, and Humility and Virtue reign triumphant ; Such is the Man who offers you his Service. What Danger can there be from so laudable a Choice of Merit ; Reflect then seriously, and revolve in your Minds the great Difference between LIBERTY and SLAVERY. Then act as becometh ENGLISHMEN and FREEMEN. I am,

Gentlemen, Your Friend,

March 6, 1761.

M E N T O R.

To Mr. M E N T O R.

Virtus est natale solum.

They are good Words, where'er he stole 'em. SWIFT.

ANY Man hath a Right to quote Scraps of Poetry as well as *the young Mentor*, and let the World judge, whether my Scrap is not more pertinent than his. *Mentor* quotes only to evade the clearing up of Facts. To declaim in Prose run-mad, and to burlesque *Cato*, is not so honest and pertinent, as it would be to answer MEANWELL's last Paper. Liberty is now the Cry.—Pray, *Mentor*, have you forgot the Character of *Sempronius* in your *Cato*.—But let Honesty go Hand in Hand with Liberty, and besure let Truth be one of the Company. If your darling Liberty be so accompanied, shew it by a fair and explicit Answer to the following Queries :

What Infringements upon Liberty have been made by the present Members? Are they not independent? Exempt by their Fortunes and Inclinations too, from truckling to Ministers, and superior in every View, to a corrupt or unlawful Influence?

They have occasionally attended the Levees of Ministers ; but did they ever attend, except to solicit in the Behalf, and at the Desire of some Freemen of this trading Town?

If merely attending a Levee be a Crime, is not their Opponent equally criminal? Or, Let him publicly avow the Reasons for which he has condescended to the same Servility?

K

If

If these Queries be not palatable, let me proceed to others that are more to the Purpose.

Did not Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE's Family stand foremost amongst those Patriots who subscrib'd to the raising the Regiment of *Liverpool Blues*, towards quelling the late horrid attempt against our *Liberties*, by an unnatural Rebellion?

Did not Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE afterwards put himself at the Head of an Independent Company, when the Alarm was given that the Rebels were approaching?

Is not Mr. POLE recorded amongst those worthy Merchants, who at that Time supported the public Credit at the Risque of their own?

And now, *Mentor*, tell the Public in what Manner your Hero behav'd on that critical Occasion? The Public wants some Information in that Particular, and you certainly are able to give it. But, I fear you have learned the Cunning of some Dealers in Horse flesh, who to delude his Chapmen, most largely and loudly commends those Parts in his Beast, which he apprehends are not altogether sound.

People of plain Understanding, judge of a Man from his Company and his Friends. The *Roman* Catholicks are your Hero's warm Supporters, and are they the Patriots and Champions for Liberty, with whom you would connect the honest Freemen of *Liverpool* on this Occasion? Is all sweet here, *Mentor*?

Let me now observe, that after endeavouring to pervert the true Notion of Liberty, you strive to prejudice the Minds of honest Men against its firm Supporters. Your Associates in a very late Publication, say, Sir *Ellis Cunliffe* is not opposed, and yet you heap Scurrilities upon him. You say he is no Politician; in your narrow Sense of the Word, he certainly is not: But know, *Mentor*, Honesty is the best Policy. It was not, indeed, for Sir *Ellis's* Advantage to join Mr. *Pole*: He knew it; but disregarded all private Views, when desired to do Justice to a deserving Man, and to promote the Peace and Welfare of his native Town. No Fawner, no Flatterer; he attempted not to gain the Friendship of any Man at the Price of Sincerity. The whole Tenor

nor of his Conduct is a sufficient Answer to the rest of your Invectives ; which, indeed, deserve to be punished rather than answered. Your Meaning is easily understood : You would persuade his fellow Freemen to deny that Testimony of their Gratitude they wish to give to a deserving Townsman, who has sacrificed his Ease and Fortune in their Behalf ; and at the same Time you would advise them to throw away half the Liberty which the Laws award them at a General Election ; and to vote only for one Member, when they have a right to vote, are summoned to vote, and are bound in Conscience to vote for Two. Is this your System of *Liberty* ?——In regard to Mr. *Pole* you seem to soften : You say he may have his Merits : He certainly hath them ; and one great Merit too, you will be sorry he never parts with, that of persevering, in spite of all your Insinuations to the contrary, in that honest Cause in which he is now engaged.

But pray, *Mentor*, where did you learn to paint ? You do no Credit to your Master, if You ever had one. It is quite prudent to give Names to your Pieces, or Nobody would have known what to call them. You are a sad Bungler even when you want to deform ; but you are more out of Luck when eager to dawb. Oh ! what a Sir W—— ! Prithce, *Mentor*, paint no more ; take that friendly Hint from A

Lover of Truth.

To the pretended Lover of Truth.

Not Splendor, Influence, or Birth :
But Men of Sense are Men of Worth.

TH^{O'} Your late *elegant* Performance, intending to defame *Mentor*, has made it's public Appearance in Print, You do not thereby either answer *Mentor*, or adhere consistently to the Truth as your Name would seem to promise.

promise. The *Sempronius* You are so desirous of my remembering, is properly, a Friend of Your's ; because he was an Enemy to *Liberty, Truth, and Honesty*—— The one Question, (and the only one) *Mentor* asks, has neither been contradicted, nor confuted. Instead of answering, You propound Queries, which, (was I minded to reply in a Manner easily to be done) would not reflect Honour either upon Sir *E——C——ffe*, or his Family.—Think not I want to detract from his Merits : No, I sincerely wish they were more conspicuous. But as he has been called on to vindicate his own Conduct more than once ; and as it is evident he cannot do it himself, every knowing impartial Reader will think you had better have let that Subject alone.—Surely Titles and Treasures are not the true Constituents of Greatness. The wise Man looks down with Scorn on these Chimeras and pompous Trifles ; and a great Soul studies Men, corrects their Faults, and renders Justice to their Virtues ; is always modest and consistent, whether in private or in Public.—You assert that Sir *E——s C——ffe* is no-Fawner, no Flatterer ; nor attempts to gain the Friendship of any Man at the Price of Sincerity. Was I to remind you of the numberless Instances to the Contrary, it would swell this Paper too much beyond my Intention ; and the Facts are so palpable against him——his Insincerity and Unpoliteness have been so plainly exposed, that neither you nor he can deny them. Cou'd you, with Truth, give as great a Character of Sir *E——s C——ffe* as Sir *W——M——* justly deserves, you wou'd so much endeavour to exceed by your imaginary Embellishments, that you'd entirely deface all Resemblance.

Party Distinctions, methinks, ought now to be totally laid aside ; and the Name of *Whig* and *Tory* buried in oblivion. Your so often exclaiming against *Jacobites* only calls to our Remembrance the former Opinions of some of your chief Champions, and their Forefathers ; and plainly proves your Arguments to have a very weak Foundation, by taxing a Person with disaffected Principles, at a Time when he could not be supposed steady or fixed in any Principles whatsoever. But you dare not assert he is a *Jacobite*——you only would insinuate by Deceit, what you cannot prove as Fact.

The Similitude between the Dealer in Horse-flesh and his Chapman, is more properly adapted to you and your Hero, than mine; and, by the Comparison and Expression, 'tis likely you was rather intended for the Employment of a Stable than the genteel Writer.—I would advise you, as a Friend, to give over, or adopt a Name more suitable to your Character; for 'tis very evident you neither *Mean-well*, nor *Love Truth*: And as to Paint, you lay it so thick on, that you might, without any Impropriety of Speech, be term'd a PLAISTERER.

Once more,

MENTOR.

To the PUBLIC.

WHILE Numbers of the other Sex, are either extolling or depreciating, beyond Measure, the Merits of the several Candidates, permit me, who am a Woman, to lay by the Distaff and take up the Pen; not to direct, but to admonish; to throw in my Mite, and to advise you not to sell your Birth-right, like *Esau*, for a Mess of Pottage.

I shall not take upon me to determine, whether *this is*, or *is not*, a free Borough; but I may surely say, it cannot long continue so, if we suffer any Species of Corruption to be practised upon us, and the Laws trampled on, by *Those* who ought to be most zealous and active in their Support. To what end, I would ask, hath Providence distinguished a *few* from the *many*, by giving them Wealth, Rank and Power, if these Advantages are prostituted to the very worst and vilest Purposes; in seducing an honest and industrious People from their several laudable Occupations, to Scenes of Riot; where the Cup of Intemperance is held out with an unsparing hand, their Bodies enervated, their Minds weakened, and their *Morals* totally subverted and destroyed?

I cannot avoid thinking, that in the same Proportion any Gentleman attempts to *influence another*, he may be *influenced himself*; and by thus letting in the small Streams, he will make a way for the Torrent of Corruption, until a general depravity of Manners, like an universal Deluge, overwhelms the

the Whole. Undoubtedly, a much nobler Interest might be founded in the Affections of the Constituents, by Acts of Beneficence and *real* Kindness, than by an indiscriminate Profusion ; which tends only to a dissipation of their Morals, and the rendering them Burdens, instead of Helps to the Community. A Lying-in Hospital, for the Relief of poor Freemen's Wives—A Fund established for the Relief of worthy and distressed House-keepers—or a liberal Contribution towards the Support of the Public Charities—would be Acts of great and lasting Utility ; and yet I believe that *any* of these, or even *all* of them, might be done for a less Sum of Money, than the Subscription raised on this unhappy Occasion.

It is much to be wished, that the Electors were left free in their Choice, and their Determinations not over-ruled by Threats or Promises, or any other Influence whatever : But if it should be urged, that *those* of the lower Class are not capable of judging for themselves ; it may be returned, that the most illiterate Man, who is not a Fool, can *himself* best tell what his Connections are, and which Way his Interest and Affections lie ; and, in this Land of Liberty, hath an equal Right with *him* of amplest Fortune, to give his Voice uninfluenced and free at the approaching Election : And though he cannot by his *own*, measure the Extent of *another's* Understanding, yet he may be a competent Judge of the Goodness of his Heart ; and after all that hath, or can be said, the truest, and perhaps the only Test of a *public*, is a *private* Virtue.

March 9, 1761.

THE ODOSIA.

P. S. It is the Duty of every Elector to return such Representatives to Parliament, as he thinks will faithfully discharge the sacred Trust reposed in them. No personal Attachments, Menaces of Landlords, or even ties of Gratitude, can dissolve those previous and stronger Ties, by which every Elector is bound to serve his Country. The Landlord, who compels a Tenant to vote contrary to his Conscience, is a petty Tyrant ; and the Tenant, if he complies, a pitiful Slave.

*To the Free Electors of GREAT BRITAIN;
and particularly to Those of LIVERPOOL.*

IN the supposed universal Abolition of disaffected Principles, let it not be looked upon as uncharitable to call in Question the Qualifications of any proposed Candidate at the next General Election for a Seat in Parliament; tho' he be a Gentleman of Sense, and honest Character, amongst his Neighbours, and proposes the good of the Constituents which he intends to represent.

The glorious *Æra*, the Year 1760, the highest Summit that ever *British* Grandeur arrived at; when GEORGE the Second lived to see all his Enemies in a great Measure subdued, and thro' his wise and gentle Administration, all domestic Feuds were put an End to; and tho' his Reign was attended with mighty Wars, and Rebellion once shewed its unnatural Face, yet thro' his perseverance in Justice and Truth, Providence has granted him the highest Honours of any Prince that ever swayed the *British* Sceptre: His very Enemies revere the Name of GEORGE the Honest.

His Friends mourn the loss of a steady and faithful Ally to all his Engagements; and his Subjects weep at the mournful Sentence—*He is no more.*

But blessed be God, GEORGE the Third, the lawful Heir to these Realms, reigns in his stead; whose Princely Qualities have been described by abler Pens; to whose Assistance will shortly be called the Legislative Power, the *British* Bulwark of Liberty and Property, the People's Representatives to attend in Parliament, to make and constitute Laws for the Subjects Welfare, and to carry on and maintain the necessary War we are engaged in, and to endeavour to bring about a safe and honourable Peace.

It therefore greatly behoves all the Constituents of this Nation, and especially those Places of the greatest Trade and Commerce, to be wary in their Choice, and not be governed by Party Affairs, not by a Spirit of Contention, or striving for Mastery or Revenge; but to lay aside all Prejudice, and to consider seriously who are the properest of the Candidates

Candidates that offer to serve the Religious and Civil Right of the County, City or Borough they intend to represent : The late amiable Speech from the Throne, when His Majesty glories in the Name of *Briton*, says, The Religious and Civil Rights of His People are equally near and dear to Him.

It may be proper, therefore, to enquire what are the necessary Qualifications of Members to represent so great and flourishing a Town as *Liverpool*.

In the first place the Law prescribes a certain Independency of Fortune, that they may not lie under the Temptation of being Tools to Party or Faction for Lucre's sake.

In the next, they ought to be subject to those Laws that bind even His Majesty himself to maintain the Protestant Interest and Succession in the illustrious House of HANOVER, together with all the Laws, Rights and Privileges, of the *British* Subjects ; therefore no disaffected Person can be a proper Candidate. It is likewise necessary that the Candidate understand the Nature of the Trade and Constitution of the Place he intends to represent ; if large and mercantile, those well versed, not only in the Theory, but in the practical Part, seem most likely to answer the End——But it may be replied that Rebellion is now ashamed, and hid its Face, and all Party Faction of *Jacobite*, *Whig* and *Tory*, is no more : Blessed be God for bestowing so high an Honour on his late Majesty, that *when a Man's Ways please the Lord, he makes even his Enemies to be at Peace with him*.

But suppose a Candidate should be accused of being formerly attached to disaffected Principles, or Persons ; and in his Defence reply, I have taken up Arms for my King and Country, and from the bottom of my Heart engaged to lay down my Life and Fortune in defence of these Kingdoms against any Invader ; is not this a sufficient Answer against such a Charge, to remove all Suspicion or Prejudice of his still being disaffected ? It is not. Instances are recorded in History, that when Faction raged in a Kingdom, and the common Enemy endeavoured to break in, they have joined Hand in Hand to withstand it. Should *France* endeavour to invade

invade us, I doubt not but the greater part of the *Roman Catholics* would join Life and Fortune to repell them—— But should the Legislative Power endeavour to set up the Jurisdiction of the See of *Rome*, can it be supposed they would act against their own Principles.

Should he further assert; I'm ready to venture my Life against the very Interest I am supposed to adhere to; The Year 1745, and since that Time, is recent in the Memory of every Person of the Age of 30 Years; and though there was Numbers of Gentlemen and others durst not join in the open Act of Rebellion, yet how frequent was it with those Persons, to shew their Approbation in drinking Prince *Charles*; or if they did not chuse to venture so far as that, would distinguish themselves in their Garb, or Company, which was odious to every Lover of King *GEORGE*.

Now suppose a Candidate that had distinguished himself in any of the before-mentioned, should offer himself; is it not necessary that he should give his Reasons why he did so, and publish his Conversion, and Recantation, to all such Practices, or tell the World they are actually false Aspersions, and without any Foundations of Truth? Is it not a sufficient Qualification for a *British* Senator to affirm, I love my King, (because he is a *British*, but) as the Guardian of *Britain's* Laws, as a Protestant, and a Maintainer of Liberty of Conscience, as an Enemy to all arbitrary Acts; that does not speak of the Abdication, Disgrace, and Downfall of the *Stuarts* Family in a Piteous Tone; but thanks God for his Justice to them, as unworthy to wear the Crown they forfeited, and his Mercy to us, in bringing in the present illustrious Family. One would think it unnecessary to remind the Protestant Dissenters of all Denominations, to be cautious in their Choice of Representatives: Have they forgot how their Forefather's Blood perfumed *Smithfield's* Air, and how many Hundreds perished in filthy Dungeons for Conscience Sake.— But it may be said, all the Candidates that now offer profess themselves Protestants, and Enemies to Persecution; that a great Number of Gentlemen of Fortune and Character, of all Denominations, equally espouse their Cause.— I allow it:

L

But

But I am at a Loss to know how any Member in the Honourable House would withstand a Bill preferred against Schismatics, that has ever shewn the least Symptom of Disaffection to GEORGE the Second, in favour of an abdicated Popish Prince, or who chose for his Companions those that did it.—It is likewise necessary that they be Guardians of the Moral Law. But when a Candidate sends out his Billets to alienate the Affection of Children from their Father, and Servants from their Masters, to meet on the Sabbath Day, in the Time of Divine Service, when he knows the Parent of that Child gives his Voice against him—so far he neither regards the Laws of God or Man, breaks the nearest Ties of Friendship, and as far as in his Power lies, frustrates the Blessing promised—*Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*

SHOULD such a One cry aloud to the Town; Shake of your Shackles, be Freemen, not Slaves, and like one of the Kings of Britain, proclaim Liberty of Conscience; and at the same Time give you a Specimen of the Liberty he intends, by encouraging a Number of Lackeys to form a Troop of Horse, headed by a Negro Slave, to march through your Streets in order of Battle, ready prepared for Slaughter, to intimidate your Freedom,

LET all those that fear God detest such Practices. Retain your lawful Liberty, and vote accordingly. I am

Your FELLOW FREEMAN,

A GEORGIAN.

Fellow Freemen,

“**L**END me your Ears.” If I offer any thing worthy your Notice, I doubt not it's being duly Regarded: If not, I expect you'll pardon one who *means well*; for I have the inward Satisfaction of feeling I do; tho' I hang not out this insinuating Name to my Paper, like a cunning Prostitute putting on the Appearance of Modesty and Innocence, when she wou'd ensnare the unguarded.

Th

The Day for a Choice of Representatives in Parliament is near, and your Borough contested : It is then indispensably the Duty of every Member of this Corporation to examine the Merits of their Candidates. The Man of the greatest and most improved Understanding, most beloved in the Neighbourhood he lives in, (for the Love of such is a sure Sign of a good Man) the most acquainted with the Constitution of his Country, and the truest Lover of it, will certainly make the ablest Member. Weigh in your Minds who most deserves this Character, this necessary Character for a *British* Senator, and the Gentleman whom your Reason then Points out, endeavour to elect ! I don't see how any Man, in the least Conscientious, can act otherwise. Who but yourselves are answerable to your Country, to your Posterity, if Laws, contrary to the national Good be made, when 'tis *You* make their Makers ?

Our gracious, worthy King, in order to have true Representatives of his People, has done all His Goodness could, to prevent Corruption at the next general Election.—*He* allows no Money, raised for the Nation's Service to be expended in it's ruin.—In other Words, No Treasury Money to be laid out on Elections — Every, the lowest Officer under the Crown, may vote as his Conscience dictates. No Superior, and obey their good Sovereign's Will, can presume by Threats to bias them. If then, O my Countrymen ! you but use your own Liberty, how free, how just a Parliament may we not expect ! Do not you then thwart so glorious an Intent ! The Man that attempts it is a Traytor to his King, to this *Patriot King's* noble Endeavours—An Enemy to Justice and his Country—And such are Splitters of Votes, Bribers, Threatners, &c. &c.

I have read the Papers written by your present Members Friends, and don't find they can shew any Advantage obtained from Parliament for this Town that Sir *W—— M——*, tho' not your Representative, has not at least an equal Share of Merit in—except one, when a very particular well-known Circumstance, made it improper for him to attend the House ; which Time they take care to mention (for a drowning Man will catch at a Straw, and such is the only plausible Excuse for many of their Scurrilities) but have not the Honour to assign (tho' they knew it) the Cause, that prevented his Attendance —Here then, whatever he may over them, they have no superior Merit over him.

Sir *E—— C——* was born and bred among you, and I never heard any uncommon Share of Parts attributed to him—Mr. *P——* has lived among you ; I don't find him honour'd with any high Character in this Point—And, from so long an Acquaintance, had they been Gentlemen of any extraordinary Ability, you would certainly have known it. Their Friends, or rather their *Advisers*, for such only they appear, wou'd have blazoned them off.

Sir

Sir *W*—*M*—most of the Town are now acquainted with, and all who are, must, in Justice, allow him very superior Talents—born and bred a Gentleman, his Behaviour, his whole Course of Life speak it—of very extensive Learning; a perfect Judge of the Laws, Constitution, and Interests of his Country—A Lover and Defender of its Liberties, the only Time ever Danger appeared to threaten them, since his attaining Manhood and having quit the public Seminaries; blessed, not only with an independent Fortune, but what is equally material, an incorruptible Sense of Honour: For Fortune, without that, can never shield a Man against Temptation.

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa Pecunia crescit.

It will here, I suppose, be said, That all your Candidates are Men of this Honour: Indeed I hope so, and would gladly believe so; but the Man who writes one Thing, and says another—who takes unfair, and, of course, dishonourable Steps to gain his End—who has broke his Promise to the Public to comply with the (I'll say) *Sollicitations* of a few, gives great room for Suspicion at least—not to enumerate more.

Let the Behaviour of these Gentlemen, since they have flood Candidates, be compared—'tis done with a strict Regard to Truth in the Paper sign'd *Mentor*. Let their Behaviour, I say, be compared, and you must naturally agree with him. Consider also how good the Character must be that sets it's Enemies Invention (O! that such a Character can have an Enemy) to work to frame Errors, and forge Falshoods, to charge it with! and how infamously malicious Those, who can asperse so blameless a one!

His Behaviour, in return to this Load of Calumny, is worthy your Notice—Not one ungenteel Expression against those who have treated him so—"Their Malice," says He, "will subside when they find it has no Effect." Does not this Pardon of the Injuries they labour to do him—this steady Honour, and coolness of Temper, in the midst of such repeated Provocations, speak the most humane and benevolent Mind? And yet some wicked Fellow, endeavouring to disguise himself by Scripture Quotations, dares to charge this Gentleman with breaking the Bonds and Ties between Father and Son, Master and Servant! May not this cruel Aspersions be as justly applied to any Gentleman who stands a contested Election, where such differ in Sentiments? If my Father, or Master, be, from Threats, Promises, Connections in Trade, and the like Causes, linked to a particular Man, am I, his Son, or Servant, born as free as he was, with as much Capability of judging, and perhaps (for so it often happens) stronger Affections for my Country—Am I, I say, implicitly to elect whom this Father or Master desires; when, in my own Conscience, I know Interest, not Merit, biases him? Nay, were that Great Restorer of his Country's Glory to stand, he would, from these Connections, oppose him.

The

The abolition of Parties is, by all Good Men, Lovers of this Isle, esteemed as great, as happy, and beneficial a Conquest as ever *Britain* gain'd. What then would not the undermining, treacherous Wretch do who would endeavour to sow such Seeds of Disunion again among us? Flies he not in the Face of that Glorious Speech from the Throne the whole Kingdom is enraptur'd with? This Defamer has so unquestionably proved the Corruption and Wickedness of his Heart, that he deserves not further Notice.

Fellow Freemen, adieu! I have made this Attempt, not that I had the Vanity to think I had more Sense than *you*, but to awake *your own Senses*. Judge then, UNAWED, for Yourself, and vote as your Reason and Conscience call you——But, sell not, O! sell not your BIRTH-RIGHTS—your LIBERTIES.

MARCH II, 1761.

PROBUS.

To the Candid FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

A NEW SONG.

COME all honest Freemen your Voices now raise
To the Man who is Steady for Freedom, give Praise;
To the Man who *despises a Bribe*, that curs'd Thing,
And *laughs* at a *Threat*, with one Chorus we'll sing.

Derry down, &c.

Consult your own Hearts, then determine your Choice,
I only request you to give a *free Voice*:
Consider the Oath you, as Freemen, have sworn,
Weigh duly it's Consequence,——read it all o'er.

Derry down, &c.

In that, I'm persuaded, your Duty you'll find,
How to act in Elections of every Kind;
Consider the dang'rous Effect 'tis to break
Oaths solemn as this is,——and then freely speak.

Derry down, &c.

Consider, likewise, what those Men *are* that press you,
Who, at present, with bowing and scraping address you;
Call to Mind *how it was* but a few Months ago,
Scarce one single Freeman these *Courtiers* did know.

Derry down, &c.
Think

Think seriously what a Man *is*, who with Threats
Or Purfes or Promifes poor Freemen gets ;
Such Acts are quite opposite to our good Laws,
The Standard of *Justice* and *Liberty's* Cause.

Derry down, &c.

Remember also the Attempts of *those* Men,
Who a *Charter*, not long ago, nobly did Pen,
And sent up to *London*,—being fully intent,
All Pow'r from the *Freemen at Large* to prevent.

Derry down, &c.

We must not forget that most glorious of Speeches,
'Tis a *damnable Doctrine*,—for so *T—n* teaches,—
That poor honest Freemen should have Pow'r to Vote :
He'd rule 'em by *Bashaws* and *Gown-men* of Note.

Derry down, &c.

Sir WILLIAM applies to you all as a Friend ;
His Merit and Knowledge I need not commend :
He asks not your Voice, if your Heart don't agree,
But begs for your Favours, and *bids you be Free.*

Derry down, &c.

To sum up the whole,—let each Man fill his Glafs,
To *Freedom and Liberty* round let it pass :
In Sir WILLIAM's Election be Steady and True,
Speak your Hearts at the *Hustings*,—then *C—P—* adieu.

Derry down, &c.

March 12, 1761.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Young Freemen in the Interest of Sir *William Meredith*, are desired to meet at Mr. *James Wrigley's*, at eight o'Clock on *Friday* Morning, to go up to be Sworn.

Thursday, March 13, 1761.

SUCH Freemen, voted in and not yet sworn, as are in the Interest of Sir *Ellis Gifford* and *Charles Pole*, Esq; are desired to meet at the *White Lion* in *Water-street*, To-morrow Morning at Nine o'Clock.

To

To the Friends of our Happy Constitution in Church and State, who are warmly engaged in the Support of the Three CANDIDATES for LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am a Reader of the Paper-War carrying on by each Party, I find, what one asserts the other denies, which makes it very difficult to come at the Truth. But the present Disputes chiefly are, Whether Sir *W——M——b*, or the other Members, have been, or likely to be, of more Service to the Town of *Liverpool*: In which, I will allow, there has been too much Warmth and Scurrility on both Sides the Question; however, be the Qualifications of each Candidate, equal or superior, let every one judge for himself.

But I have been greatly alarmed with the Performance of Sir *W——M——b*'s Secretaries; the Arguments made use of by them, to work upon the Public, are of so extraordinary a Nature, so full of Disaffection to his late Majesty's Government; that, if we must judge of the Sentiments of the Candidate by his Scribes, it will be Matter of Surprise, how he can offer himself to so distinguished a Town as *Liverpool*.

Let us proceed to the Arguments themselves; particularly, in a Paper stiled, *Mentor*, and another of later Date.

After mentioning the many Struggles *Liverpool* has had, and the glorious Prospect of overcoming despotick Sway, he proceeds to encourage the People of *England*, not to bow down to Cowerdice, Bondage Tyranny and Misery; nor to be any longer under Ministerial Agents; and invokes her Genius, not to submit to Vice and Faction; and degrades the present Members for being under Ministerial Influence; then closes his Arguments with a home Stroke, in calling upon Heaven, Virtue and Honour, to protect his Cause.

Does not the Government of this Kingdom consist in King, Lords and Commons? And is not his Majesty obliged to govern according to the Laws prescribed by Parliament, or *Magna Charta* of Great-Britain? Is it to be supposed, that he can govern the Nation himself? Must it not of Necessity be,

be, that he trust the executive Part to such Ministers and Servants, as he in his Wisdom shall think fit to appoint? Who has a Right to call Him to account in the Choice of his Ministers? And if they act not according to His Majesty's Commands, and the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom; Is it not Arrogance and Rebellion in a Subject, to call upon the Members of the August House, You are not to be under ministerial Influence; or, to dictate to the Constituents, Before you chuse those who will not fall in with Ministerial Measures? Suppose you could gain your End, and every County, City and Borough should follow your Advice, and send up such Representatives, that when His Majesty and Council, and Ministers, have laid the Plan for humbling the Enemy, the Senators should refuse the Sinews of War to carry it into Execution; where is your boasted Liberty? Or, how will you apply the Words of *Cato*? Or, rather, don't you appear to be Friends to arbitrary Power, and particularly disaffected to the House of *Hanover*?

Your opprobrious Language, (when the Nation was thought by all honest Men of the People of *England*, to be in Danger of an Invasion; no Militia in the Kingdom; nor a sufficient Number of Regulars to withstand their Efforts; and His Majesty, with the Advice of his Parliament, called in the Assistance of his Allies;) in giving them the Epithet, *Foreign Locusts*; and these very Persons and their Country now suffering, not for their own Quarrels, but because they are in Alliance with us, and fighting our Battles. And the principal Argument you make use of against Sir *E—— C——*'s and Mr. *P——e*'s Election, is, because they voted for these Locusts to come to our Assistance, which redounds to their Honour.

Had the Invasion taken Place, and not Troops sufficient to repel them, your beloved Scheme had been answered; or your Invectives are not founded on common Sense.

Where is there a Town in *Great Britain*, whose Magistrates and principal Gentlemen, have exerted themselves more for the Benefit of Trade and Commerce; for keeping the Peace and Unity of the Inhabitants; in Acts of Love, Beneficence
and

and Charity, to the Indigent ; and, in martial Ardour, Loyalty and Zeal, to his late Majesty ; so as to gain the generous Appellation and Approbation from the Throne, *My Loyal Town of LIVERPOOL.*

I shall conclude, with telling Sir *W—— M——*'s Secretaries, That while they continue so unguarded and bare-faced, in shewing by their Writings, whose Interest they espouse, they open the Eyes of the Public, and pay the greatest Honour to our worthy Members ; and subscribe myself by the Name of

MARCH 13, 1761. .

SOLDIER.

DUGDELL's PROPHECY.

WE Freemen of *Liverpoole* ought at this Time to be Wise, and Consider what we are about It is a Critical Conjecture, but yet notwithstanding we are not at a Loss. We have two Candidates now that hath been tryed, And why should we look for another, whom we know not. He is obliged to make great promises to gain his ends ; but consider he is not able to perform them.—When once he hath linked you in, And you have brought him to *Wesminster* he then will not mind you, And when he comes to his country Seat in the farther end of *Cheshire* if any of you should happen to make Application to him he will soon make Answer. I paid you for your Vote, Where then will be your Merry-days and Merry Nights.

N. B. As the wisest Man hath said, Merry Nights sometimes produces sorrowful Mornings.

John Dugdell, Corwainer.

Some candid Observations address'd to the FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

VIRTUE, WISDOM, and INDEPENDENCY, were formerly thought the Qualifications necessary for a Member

ber of Parliament ; but we (who pretend to be infinitely more knowing than our Ancestors) think none of *these* proper Requisites, having substituted in their Room, *Bribery* and *Corruption*.

The whole Train of venal Arts are avowed, and even patronized, by the pretended Guardians of our Rights and Liberties. If a rough, *honest* BRITON, spurns the *Bribe* with manly Indignation and Contempt, and is Proof against all the Arguments they offer, and holds the Prosperity of his Country dearer than his Life,—then he is loaded with Reproaches, and stigmatiz'd with the odious Distinction of a *Jacobite*.

Where promises of Favours have not availed, the Attorney and Bailiff are the *gentle* Alternatives the lower Freemen are made to expect. Some, indeed, have used milder Methods of Persuasion. For Example: “ Sir, give me your Vote and “ Interest, and you or your Son shall have the next Vacancy in the *Customs* or *Excise*.”——To the manual Tradesman: “ If you and your Men will vote on my Side, I have “ an *Hundred Pound* Jobb for you,”——If the honest Artificer hesitates, from inward calls of Conscience, he is told in a haughty Tone of Voice, “ If you will not,—another will; “ but I shall take Care to hinder you of all the Business in “ my Power !” The Favourite of a prime Minister, or the prime Minister himself, has not more Places to bestow than some Gentlemen have already promised ; and the Day of *Election* is no sooner over, than they forget that they know even the Faces of those Freemen they have so inveigled and cajol'd.

If a Calculation was made of ALL the Favours, and Jobbs, promised on this Occasion by several Merchants, they would be found *more*, than every Merchant of *Liverpool* would be able to perform. The greater Number of our principal Merchants are known to be in the Interest of Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, and will undoubtedly remember his Friends.

Admit, however, every Man got a Place, in lieu of his Vote,—Would not he soon curse himself, from Consciousness of Guilt, for making so vile an Exchange ?——Money
can

can neither purchase Health, Joy, Fame,—nor what is better than them all united together, *true Peace of Mind, and Rectitude of Heart.*

Before a Freeman can be admitted to Poll for a Member of Parliament, he must take the following Oath :

I A. B. do Swear, I have not received, or had, by Myself, or any Person whatsoever, in Trust for me, or for my Use and Benefit, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gift, or Reward, or any Promise, or Security for any Money, Office, Employment, or Gift, in Order to give my Vote at this Election : and that I have not before been Polled at this Election.

Can any Gentleman, who has a Sense of Virtue, Religion, or Humanity, take such an Advantage of the Necessity or Folly of an unhappy Man, as to lay him under that Weight of Perjury which must ensue from giving his Vote in Consideration of having received, or on a Promise of receiving, any Gift, Reward, Pension, Place, &c?

What then are the inevitable Consequences of Bribery and Corruption?—Infamy, Disgrace, and Slavery here;—and I leave you to judge what may be the dreadful Effects hereafter.

Consider the Methods made use of by each Party.—Will it not become the Spirit of Englishmen to Vote on that Side that treats you as Gentlemen, Honest-men, and Freeman, or those who have hitherto neglected you, and now presume that they can purchase you like Slaves?

March 16, 1761.

PHILALETHES.

SONG. *To the Tune of, SMILE BRITANNIA.*

ROUZE, honest Freeman rouze!

Your legal Rights maintain,

Sir WILLIAM's Cause espouse;

Let Truth and Justice reign:

Loud Acclamations rend the Sky,

For worthy Praise shall never die.

For worthy, &c.

Confound

Confound their latent Schemes,
And cancel all their Charms ;
Freedom no longer dreams,
But ever Bosom warms :
Sir WILLIAM's Merit bears the Sway,
And Laurels wait to crown the Day,
And Laurels, &c.

Hail ! *England's* Genius, hail !
Success awaits our Cause ;
Our Liberty can't fail
If he supports our Laws.
Then let us all a Chorus raise,
To drink and sing Sir WILLIAM's Praise.
To drink, &c.

A S O N G.

WHEN mighty ROAST BEEF was the *Englishman's* Food,
It ennobled our Veins, and enriched our Blood,
And warm'd our brave Hearts with our Country's good.
O! the Roast Beef of old England.

But, now that our Senators travel to *France*,
To learn their State Maxims, as well as to dance,
With Beef to corrupt us they shameless advance.
O! the Roast Beef, &c.

Our Fathers, of old, were to LIBERTY true,
And cheer'd their fond Tenants—No Bribes in their View,—
Their Toast was OLD ENGLAND; their Song was TRUE BLUE.
O! the Roast Beef, &c.

Now, must we be dwindled—to what shall I name—
The Sons of Corruption ; to *Britain* a Shame,
Our Consciences injure, and fully our Fame !
O! the Roast Beef, &c.

No : Let us shew G——, that old prostitute Tool,
Who would pamper our Bodies, and damn e'ery Soul,
That free and unbiass'd we'll go to the Poll.
O! the Roast Beef, &c.

May mighty Roast Beef, the true *Englishman's* Glee,
With Mirth and with Innocence crown'd ever be,
And God bless the King, who hath bid us be free
O! the Roast Beef, &c.

To the WOTRHY FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

I Cannot receive so great a Proof of your Goodness, as you are pleased to give me, in repeating the Assurances of your Favour, to my Friends who have waited on you this Week, without begging your Acceptance of my most sincere Thanks. Nothing, but illness, should prevent me from giving a more personal Attention to my Friends. I humbly hope, that the Gentlemen, who have honoured me with their Promises of single Votes, will for the most interesting Reasons, be pleased to persist in their Resolutions. I am, with the greatest Regard,

GENTLEMEN, your most obliged,

LIVERPOOL,
March 18, 1764

Faithful Servant,

William Meredith.

A NEW SONG.

COME, come, Fellow-Freemen! come join in my Song,
In loud manly Notes that to Freemen belong;
By Prigs and Pretenders we ne'er were dismay'd,
And with scurvy Plaid Ribbons we ne'er were array'd,
Heart of Oak are our Ships,
Heart of Oak are our Men;
We always are ready, steady, Boys, steady;
We'll chuse the old Members again and again.

For CUNLIFFE and POLE, for our Trade and our King,
As loudly we'll vote, as now loudly we'll sing:
In the Parliament-House they have nobly been try'd,
Without sculking or trimming, or once changing Side.
Heart of Oak, &c.

We'll poll for no Member at WIGAN rejected;
We'll poll for no Member by Papists protected,
Let Papists, Nonjurors, and Jacobites roam,
And *unfortunate* here seek their Fortunes at ROME.
Heart of Oak, &c,

They

They swear they'll out-poll us—these terrible Foes—
Shou'd fine Ladies poll, perhaps he'd be chose ;
For your dainty soft Lasses, those delicate Elves,
Like Men that are dainty and soft as—themselves.

Heart of Oak, &c.

But Lads, we are Men, and will soon make them sweat,
Spite of I----M's Cockade, and C---G's lying Gazette ;
With one Voice we'll poll, as with one Voice we sing,
For CUNLIFFE and POLE ; and shout, God save the King.

Heart of Oak are our Ships,

Heart of Oak are our Men ;

We always are ready, steady, Boys, steady ;

We'll chuse the old Members again and again.

*To the Free Burgeſſes, who deſire and dare to deſerve,
that Character.*

A Few Words, contained in a Song lately published by the
Friends of Sir E—C— and Mr. P—, viz. GLEGG's
Lying Gazette, puts me, for your own Sakes, as well as the
Alderman's, to take notice of them.

As it is called a *Gazette*, it cannot be conſidered as ariſing
from any thing, which in the Courſe of Converſation he has
ſaid, but what he has *wrote*.

What he has aſſerted in his Publications, he has ſubſcribed
his Name to ; and he has not been contradicted, as to any
one Point ; therefore, in this Light, I think, he cannot be
juſtly charged with a Lie.

There is indeed a Letter, which the Alderman tells me he
wrote to Sir E—s C—ffe, and put into the Poſt-Office the
7th of *February* laſt : This letter being received by him a
few Days before his laſt coming down ; the Day after he did
arrive he ſaw the Alderman, told him he had received his
Letter, but did not answer it, as it did not deſerve one. He
afterwards told him it contained a Falſity ; which (being but
a more mannerly Word for a Lye) the Alderman as poſitively
denied his Aſſertion, and further told him, If he pleaſed he
might

might publish his Letter ; that he had a Copy of it, and did not care if all the Town knew its Contents.

Now if the Songster refers to this Letter, which he can have no Authority for doing but by Sir *E—*'s having produced it, it is incumbent on that Gentleman to make it public, whereby a Discovery may be made of the Fallacy contained in it ; otherwise it will be listed among the Number of his Self-Contradictions which are already upon record : And who knows but that in a little Time he may prevail upon Mr. *I—g—m*, with his Cockade, to appear at the Head of them, as a full Company to pass in Review before the Baronet's worthy Constituents.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

A Friend to Truth.

To the Independent Electors of LIVERPOOL.

WH O E V E R peruses the papers written in opposition to Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, will perceive that their principal design is to fasten in the minds of the People, a persuasion of his being disaffected to our happy establishment.

WHETHER the Authors are executing a Plan laid out for them, or it has been concerted amongst themselves, or they have catch'd the Spirit of defamation from the malignant writings of each other, so it is, that from the insidious *Meanwell*, down to the illiterate *Georgian*, they have interchangeably receiv'd and distributed their utmost virulence ; and by combining their whole Efforts (like the several powers of some compound machine) they have produced that quantity of scandal, which the malice of a single individual could not supply.

We have here a remarkable instance how often an injury, done to one innocent Character, affects its widest Connections ; for, by endeavouring to destroy Sir WILLIAM's good Name,

Name, (what has Sir WILLIAM done to deserve it ?) they involve in the Accusation all those who, sensible of his Merit, declare for his Interest, nay, they offer the grossest insult to the discernment of that young Monarch who begins his Reign, " right Royally"—for has not his MAJESTY accepted of Sir WILLIAM's Services ? Has he not conferr'd an honourable Commission upon him in the Troops raised upon the Principles of *British* Independency, to support his own sacred Person and the Rights of his People.

THERE are but two Ways by which a Man can testify his Affection, either to Persons or Principles ; the one by Words, the other by Actions. The whole Tenor of Sir WILLIAM's Conversation, when turning on the Subject of MAJESTY, has been to do Justice to our *British* Sovereign ; and but to do Justice to him is to pay him supreme Honour, after speaking of him in his princely Qualities, Sir WILLIAM says, " His MAJESTY possesses as much private Virtue " as ever fell to the share of Man," and that such Professions proceed from his Heart, no one that thinks honourably of human Nature, can entertain the least Suspicion, especially when he considers, that this Gentleman has bound himself, by the sacred Obligation of Oaths, to pay a dutiful allegiance to his present Majesty's Person and Government.

On his Admission into the Senate he abjured the *Popish Pretender*, and on his receiving the KING's Commission he did the same. Can sensible Men require stronger Evidences of Sincerity ? Can these wicked Men, (alas ! that there is no room for Charity to interpose) produce more unquestionable Authorities to evince the Loyalty of our present Representatives ? Can they say so much in support of their own Attachments ? That a Man who prostitutes his Honour to gain his Ends, who says one thing, and by his Conduct shews he designs another ; that such a Man would not scruple to break through the most solemn Engagements, I could easily be persuaded to believe, but that a Gentleman, whose every word is truth, whose integrity is unshaken, whose Behaviour has been ever steady, uniform, and consistent, that he should violate these Tyes which constitute the Security of Man to Man,

Man, and by being diffused through the Whole, render a System firm and indissoluble, that he should precipitate himself into an Abyss of Perjury, and destroy the Tranquility of his own Breast, is a Reflection so cruelly uncharitable, that it can come only from those who are totally abandoned to every generous, humane and benevolent Sentiment.

The *Papists*, it is said, are Sir WILLIAM's Friends, I grant it, some are, some are not: But does it not place a Character in the most amiable Light, when *Churchmen, Dissenters, Papists*, all; Persons of every Denomination bear Testimony to its Worth, and pronounce it good and great?

Where was Sir WILLIAM in the Year 1745? In the University of *Oxford* he was, pursuing upon the Foundation of classic Learning laid in the KING's School at *Westminster*, the Study of the Laws of Nature and Nations, and particularly his favourite Ones, the Laws of his Native Country, so wisely, so admirably contrived for the Preservation of our Liberties and Commerce.

Next to Sir WILLIAM, none are more injuriously treated than the honest *Plumpers*. Of them it is said, that they are summoned to vote for *one*, and, in conscience, are bound to vote for *two* Members. The removal of this Aspersions will be the more agreeable, as it furnishes an Opportunity of admiring the Wisdom of our excellent Constitution. Foreseeing it might often happen, when there were three Candidates, that one or more of them might be disagreeable to the People, the Law has intrusted every Freeman with two Votes, that the disposal of one might be a Check upon the other, in such Cases where the unavoidable consequence of having but one to bestow, might be attended with a return of Members hurtful to the Society. So far then is every Freeman from being bound in Conscience to distribute his Favours to two, that if he thinks not worthy of two, or apprehends his other Voice will be perverted to Purposes he never intended, he is bound in Conscience to be PLUMP FOR ONE.

Equally absurd is the Interpretation put upon the Clause pretendedly cited from the Writ of Election. Let them in-

form me, Whether it can be dispensed with or not ? If they answer in the Affirmative, why not in Favour of Sir W—m as well as Mr. P—e ? If in the Negative, then I affirm there never was a Time (for one Century at least) that our Parliaments have been legal ; because, within that period, it has been always dispensed with. Our Ancestors (to whose Virtue we owe it that we are in Possession of those valuable Blessings we enjoy) were perfect Strangers to such contracted Notions. They were what we are now, (a few Exceptions break no General Rule) of one Heart and one Mind ; and being all animated with the same generous Spirit of Liberty, whenever a good Choice was made, it was with Propriety said then, as it may be now, to be from amongst Yourselves, tho' the worthy Candidates were fetched from either Extremity of the Kingdom.

Permit me to admonish you, before I conclude, to remember your Liberties——your FREEDOM——to be upon your Guard, and to hold in utter Detestation the *Bribe* and the *Briber*. If by playing round the Bait you suffer yourselves at last to be caught upon the Hook, tho' it should afterwards prove Torture to you, it will be Sport to them. Remember the Virtues of Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH !——Remember how his Enemies have attempted to depreciate them : And do not,——oh ! do not, my Fellow Freemen, be a Foe to Him who is a Friend to You All. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

March 20. 1761.

A B U R G E S S.

*Copy of a LETTER to a Gentleman of LIVERPOOL,
from his Brother Freeman in the Country.*

SIR,

SOME Weeks since I had a Letter from Sir W—m M——b, soliciting my Vote for him as a Candidate

date to represent your Town in the ensuing Parliament : And I have (as I think I ought) been considering what Part it becomes me to act upon this Occasion ; and as I am a Member of your Corporation, I ought to have the Interest of it at Heart ; and particularly its Trade and Commerce, which gives it its Importance : And, I think, I cannot serve it better than by voting for your present Members ; for they are known to understand Trade in general, and that of *Liverpool* in particular ; and (if I am not very ill informed) have steadily endeavoured to protect and encourage it.

But, if I am to have the Interest of *Liverpool* in View, much more that of my Country in general ; which greatly depends upon the Persons we chuse to represent us in Parliament. And, I am instructed to think, that our present Members are true *Englishmen*, and good Protestants ; that they have the Religion, and the Liberty of their Country, at heart ; and, that they are firm Friends to the present Government, with which it's Religion, it's Liberty, and it's Happiness, are, I think, necessarily connected : And, therefore, I know not how I can do better, than give them my Vote.

There is yet another Circumstance takes Place with me, which it behoves me to consider : I am not only an *Englishman* and a Protestant, but a Protestant Dissenter, and my Liberty as such is dear to me. Now, I have learned to think, that the present Members are Friends to the Liberties of Human Nature, that they would not oppress nor persecute for Matter of Conscience and Religion ; and, that, (if there was to be Occasion) they would vote for the Toleration : And I cannot think of taking my Liberty out of such Hands, and placing it in those of another, with respect to whom I am not so well satisfied in this Particular.

Whether my Reasoning upon the Subject be just, I must not say ; but shall mention to you one particular Affair, which has made some Impressions upon me ; and, I think, it has Weight.

When Sir *W*—— *M*——*b* first came to his Estate, he had

had a considerable one in *Bowden* Parish, and had a Mind to see his Tenants in it together : In Order to which, he provided an handsome Entertainment for them ; and after Dinner he proposed the following Toasts, which I think he joined together, and insisted on their being drank by all the Company, several of whom were Dissenters : The first was, *The Hopes of England, Sir Watkin Williams* ; the other was, *Down with the Rump*. As to the First, that the *Welsh* Infant should be thus distinguished above many worthy Men of the County and the Neighbourhood, was thought to be in that Place, and in that Company, a very peculiar Sort of Preference ; and why he was proposed under that important Character and Title, Sir *W—— M——* perhaps can say ; but it is with me a profound Mystery, and altogether unaccountable. As to the other, it can imply no less than Contempt and Abhorrence of the Protestant Dissenters, and Enmity to the Toleration : And of late Years, it has been generally understood, not to mean Loyalty and Affection to the present Government.

These, Sir, are some of the Reflections that I have been making ; and the Result is, that I am determined to vote for the present Members ; or, in Case they think they have not occasion to ask it, to stay at Home and not vote at all.

I should be glad to know your Thoughts of Things ; and am, very sincerely,

Your Friend and Servant,

H. W.

To the FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

THE Enemies of Sir *W—— M——* attempt to deal with the scandalous and Malignant Imputation of *Jacobitism*, as they do by their own Candidate, to cram one, as well as the other, down our Throats.

Never was an Aspersion so impudently advanced, so wickedly urged, or so foolishly maintained. I just now waited on Sir *W—— M——* with a Letter, said to come from

Presbiteria

Presbyterian Clergyman. Sir *W*—— *M*—— told me, he recollected the Circumstance of inviting the Tenants ; but does not remember to have seen the supposed Author of this Letter *then*, or at any other Time. He is confident that he never proposed the Toasts mentioned.

The first must be a Falshood, for the late Sir *Watkin Williams* was then living : And, as it is alleged that several of the Company were Presbyterians, it is impossible to suppose that a Gentleman of Sir *W*—— *M*——'s good Sense and good Breeding, should drink “ *Down with the Rump*,” in Presence of Persons whom he could invite to meet him for no other End, but to conciliate their Affections,—not to insult and offend them. I, therefore, conclude the Letter to be either forged by the Publishers of it, who have shewn themselves capable of any low-bred Scurrility and Baseness, in support of their opposition to him ; or, if the Author is really Mr. *H. Worthington*, Mr. *H. Worthington* is a Liar, and a Scandal to his Profession.

Was the Story true, He must, at best, be a Fool, to trump up such a Circumstance, so many Years after it happened, with a malignant View to injure a Gentleman, in that very Article of Loyalty, in which his present Situation proves him not only unquestionable, but *distinguishable*.

Have the Friends of Sir *W*—— *M*—— reproached Mr *P*—— with any *particular Sentiments* that *He* may have entertained in his Youth, and that may still be professed by some of his Family ?

The lower Class of Men, in this Kingdom, have that one Privilege annexed to Freedom ; which is, a just Discernment of Persons and Things. Men are naturally anxious in Cases of Property—*Freedom is their Property*. They, therefore, weigh in the scale of their own natural Sense, the Merits of those in whose Favour their Property of Freedom is to be disposed. Where they see such a candid Application as implies an Acknowledgment of their Right, and a Confidence, that they will make an honest use of that Right, on one Side : And on the other, such Threatnings and Corruption, as are fit to be practised only upon Rascals and
Slaves,

Slaves, they will naturally abhor the one, and adhere to the other. Instead of being made the Dupes of an infamous Calumny, they will *loathe* the Authors of it, and *nauseate* the Sollicitations of Those who hope to gain them by so low and vile an Expedient as *traducing a Character*, upon which all their Malice has not been able to fix *one* real Blemish.

It is a strange Presumption in Mr. *Worthington*, to say what the Opinions are of three Members of Parliament upon *Toleration*; none of whom, perhaps, he ever saw or conversed with. Had this senseless, officious, impudent Defamer known the sentiments of Sir *W—— M——* on this Subject, he would have known him, not to be a Persecutor of Dissenters, but an able and willing Advocate, to give them every Advantage, in common with his Majesty's other loyal Subjects.

March 20. 1761.

Your's,

VERITAS.

The Tryal of the Witnesses of ———.

MR. *H—— W——* charges Sir *W—— M——* with proposing and drinking, *The Hopes of England*, Sir *Watkin Williams*, and *Down with the Rump*, at a Meeting of his Tenants in *Bowden* Parish.

20th March, VERITAS for Sir *W—— M——* admits the Inviting the Tenants, but denies that he ever proposed the Toasts mentioned—That Sir *Watkin* was then living—And that it is impossible to suppose a Gentleman of his good Breeding should drink, *Down with the Rump*, in the Presence of Dissenters, whom he had invited to conciliate their Affections, and not to offend—And concludes the Letter either to be forged by the Publishers, or that Mr. *H—— W——* is a Liar, and a Scandal to his Profession.

Then addresses the People thus—That they will *nauseate* the Sollicitations of those who hope to gain by traducing a Character, upon which all their Malice has not been able to fix *one* real Blemish.

2d January,

2d January, 1761, Sir W—— M—— writes thus to Mr. P——; “ You are so kind as to mention an Objection made to me, as if I was suspected to retain Principles of Disaffection to the present Government—On the most diligent Recollection of my own Actions, it seems impossible such a Notion can be founded upon any one Event of my Life.”

P R O O F,

In Support of H—— W——’s Charge.

RICHARD ROYLE, of *Altrincham*, in the County of *Chester*, Schoolmaster, maketh Oath, That he has been Schoolmaster of the Free or Parish School of *Bowden* in the said County of *Chester*, for Forty Years past: That he very well knew *George Meredith*, late of *Oldfield Hall*, within *Altrincham* aforesaid, Esquire, Great Uncle of Sir *William Meredith*; and that the said *George Meredith* died in or about the Year of our Lord 1727, having before his Death begun to make his Will of his own Hand-writing; and thereby gave and bequeathed among other Things the several Legacies following, *to wit*, The Sum of Ten Pounds to the Churchwardens of *Bowden*, in Trust, for them to place the same out at Interest, and to apply the Interest in buying Bread to be distributed yearly with other Bread Money among the Poor of the Parish of *Bowden* aforesaid: And the like Sum of Ten Pounds, the Interest whereof was to be paid to the Schoolmaster of the Free or Parish School of *Bowden* aforesaid, for teaching poor Children to read; but the said *George Meredith* died before he finished his said Will, whereby his Estate in the said Parish of *Bowden*, which was very considerable, descended and came to Sir *William Meredith*, Baronet, eldest Brother of the said *George Meredith*, and Grandfather of the present Sir *William Meredith*: And saith, That the said Sir *William Meredith*, the Grandfather, was a Gentleman of strict Honour and Integrity, and finding by the Will or Paper-writing of his said late Brother, that he intended the several Legacies or Benefactions aforesaid for the Benefit of the Poor of *Bowden* Parish, he looked upon himself obliged in

in Honour and Conscience to fulfill his said Brother's Will, and accordingly paid or caused to be paid Ten Shillings yearly to this Deponent, as Schoolmaster of *Bowden* aforesaid, for the Purpose aforesaid; and also the Interest of the said Ten Pounds to buy Bread, to the Time of his Death, *which happened in March or April, 1753*, to the best of this Deponent's Remembrance: And the said Sir *William Meredith*, the Grandfather, dying intestate, as this Deponent hath heard and believes, the whole or the greatest Part of his real and personal Estate descended and came to his Grandson the present Sir *William Meredith*, who upon looking into his said Grandfather's and Great Uncle's Papers, and finding that he was not obliged by the strict Rules of Law to pay either of the principal Sums aforesaid, or the Interest thereof, he withdrew the same, whereby the Poor of the Parish of *Bowden* have lost the Benefit of the said Legacies. And this Deponent further saith, That Sir *W—— M——* soon after he became of Age, invited all his Tenants in *Bowden* Parish aforesaid (one whereof was this Deponent) to meet him at a Public House in *Altrincham* aforesaid, *when the same Sir W—— obliged and forced his Tenants (several of which were Dissenters) to drink several unloyal Healths, as, Down with the Rump, Young Watkin for ever*; and this Deponent refusing to drink the said Health, was ordered by the said Sir *W—— M——* to quit the Room, which this Deponent accordingly did.

[Sworn at *Altrincham*, 23^d March 1761, before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.]

RICHARD ROYLE.

The Affidavit of another Person of undoubted Credit swears,

THAT some Time ago, but the particular Time he does not remember, after Sir *W—— M——* had come into Possession of his Estate, which he then had in *Bowden* Parish, he invited his Tenants there to meet and dine with him at *Altrincham*; and this Deponent being one of them, he was invited, and attended accordingly; and saith, that after Dinner several Toasts or Healths were given to be drank,

the

the Particulars whereof this Deponent not being accustomed thereto does not now recollect, but very well remembers that the Words, *Down with the Rump*, were tack'd to the first or some other Toast, which having passed a few Persons of the Company (some of whom as well as this Deponent were Protestant Dissenters) the Glass stopp'd, upon which Sir W—— ask'd why it stood, and whether there was any Ale in the Jug; and as this Deponent best remembers, Answer being made in the Affirmative, he thereupon came and filled the Glass to several of the Company, *and so the Toast went round in the Terms proposed*, though this Deponent drank the same with very great Reluctance.

And that of another Person of like good Credit swears,

THAT he then being a Tenant was one of the said Company; but the Parlour being full he sat in another Room, and, that he along with his Company being *urged to drink a Toast with the same Words tack'd to it*, and he refusing it, was sent for into the Parlour where Sir W—— then was, to give his Reasons for refusing it, or that it might be known who it was that did so; and still persisting in his Refusal (being also a Protestant Dissenter) some of his Neighbours put him in Mind to use some Expression to divert the Malignity of the said Toast, and then he drank it in his own Sense thereof.

And both these Deponents say, That many of the Company being greatly disgusted with what had passed, it occasioned much Discourse amongst themselves and in the Neighbourhood for a long Time after.

[*These Affidavits were also sworn before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, 23d March, 1761.*]

The Originals are in the Hands of a Gentleman in this Town.

H—— W—— insists that his Allegation can be made out by a Cloud of other Witnesses; and particularly, that Sir W—— presented the Toast to *Deborah Travis*, one of

of the Company, aged 84, and saluted her after drinking it.

That Sir *Watkin Williams* died long before Sir *W—* *M—*'s Grandfather, when the present Sir *W—* came to his Estate, is a Fact indisputable ; and, that tho' the Witnesses don't recollect the particular Terms of some others of the Toasts, not being accustomed thereto, nor can be supposed to remember at this distance of Time, and after being so inflamed ; yet say, that there were many others drank, and that it occasioned much Talk for a long Time.

Judge then, impartial Public ! between the *pure* Mr. VERITAS and Parson *H. Worthington*, who is the Liar. — If you determine against VERITAS, Sir *W—* still profits somewhat by this Process, in that *H— W—* in the course of it has proved for him, that he has not studied the Laws of his Native Country without attaining some Proficiency in them.

March 28. 1761.

To the Worthy Freemen of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a Paper of the most infamous sort, tending to asperse the Character of Sir *William Meredith*, is dispersed, with more Malignancy than one could imagine the Heart of Man could be infected with ; it is the Duty of every honest Man to consider the Likelihood of its Contents, before he gives his Assent : For no good Man can be too cautious of listening to a malicious Report to the Prejudice of any One. Wherever you make Enquiry, you will find the Character of *H. W.* to be such as would be disgraceful to Human Nature, were it not as manifest from his Conduct, as it is notoriously well known to his Neighbours, that he has been for some time, and still remains, out of his proper Mind. On this Consideration, and on this

this alone, can his Behaviour possibly meet with a Christian Forgiveness.

The whole Tenor of Sir *William Meredith's* Conduct, both in his Parliamentary and Military Capacity, are such undeniable Evidences of his sincere Affection, and invariable Attachment to King GEORGE, and every Part of our Happy Constitution, both in Church and State, as the Procurers of these *infamous Attestations* can never overthrow.

It is hoped the worthy Freemen will, at least, suspend their Belief till the whole of this *vile Accusation* is thoroughly searched into and confuted; which they may be assured will shortly be done by Sir *William Meredith*, to the utter Disgrace and Confusion of all those who have been concern'd in propagating such *infamous Falshoods*.

Philo-Veritas.

March 21, 1761.

THE Friends of Sir *Ellis Cunliffe* and Mr. *Pole*, who are entitled to their Freedom, either by Birth or Servitude, and have not yet made their Rights appear before a Committee of the Council, are desired to meet at the *Talbot*, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth Instant, at seven o'Clock in the Evening; and the next Morning at nine o'Clock, at the Exchange; at which Time and Place the Committee are to sit, agreeable to an Advertisement published in Mr. *Williamson's* Newspaper.

March 23. 1761.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

AS public Notice has been given, That a Committee for examining into the Rights of Persons claiming their Freedom of this Borough, will meet in the Council Chamber in the *Exchange* on Thursday the 26th Day of this

this Instant *March* : All Persons in the Interest of Sir *William Meredith*, claiming such Right either by Birth or Service, are desired to meet at the House of Mr. *J. VVrigley*, the *Golden Lyon* in Dale-street, at seven o'Clock in the Morning of that Day.

Such as claim a Right by Birth, are desired to bring Certificates from the Parish Church where they were christened ; and those claiming a Right by Service, are desired to bring or send their Indentures.

Neighbours and Townsmen,

A Power of Papers have been scatter'd abroad, and many Barrels of Ale given, to obtain the Promise of our Votes in chusing Members of Parliament. As to the Papers, for my part I understand few of them ; and I share none of the Drink, as I am aware it is not given to do me good, but to work me up into Madness, and to make me bawl and shout and swear, and abuse my Neighbours. I am a plain, honest-hearted, labouring Man ; I maintain my Wife and Children by hard Working, and, thank God, I am well to pass. I love our young King *GEORGE*, God bless him ; and I lov'd his Father before him. I bore Arms in the *Liverpool Blues*, during the last Rebellion ; and when the Rebels and Traitors were taken Prisoners by the brave Duke *WILLIAM*, at *Carlisle*, I returned home with the Regiment, went again to my Work, with a due Hatred of Rebels, and Traitors, and Papists, and Popish Priests, and Wearers of Plaid, and all their secret Abettors, whether gentle or simple. For none such will I ever give my Vote ; nay for no Man ever suspected to be that Way inclin'd. I know nothing of Gentlefolks, and Country 'Squires ; I have often heard they are very bad Pay ; and if so, I pity the poor Fellows that work for 'em. For my Part I have always work'd for worthy Merchants, and substantial Tradesmen in this Town ; and by such, my Lads, we must still live, and maintain our Families. And I am not such an Ass as not to know that our Shipping and our Trade bring
Wealth

Wealth into the Town, and give life and spirit to Work, and Workmen. We must stand by Trade, and send Members to Parliament that understand Trade, and have thriven by it. And when in my own way (for I am a Plaisterer and Slater) I consider who are the Landlords of the many thousand Houses in this Town, I see plainly how myself, and all of my Trade ought to vote, if we value the good of the Town, and our own. I would have all of you judge the same way, and ask this *Stranger* how many Houses he owns in this Town; to how many Plaisterers, and Slaters, and Bricklayers, and Stonecutters, and Joiners, and Carpenters, and Glaziers, and so forth, he or his Relations will ever be able to give a Day's Work? I would advise the Butchers too to ask how much Beef or Mutton he or any of his Family buy here in a Year? The Potters should carefully examine, as he is so fine a Gentleman, whether he would not think his Table disgrac'd by having any *Liverpool Ware* upon it. We all know he will buy no Goods for Exportation; since neither himself, nor his Father before him, nor his Grandfather, that staunch old Courtier of *James the Second*, ever dirty'd their Hands in filthy Trade, or ever kept Company with Tradesmen, except to serve their own Ends. But some of you may say, there are many able Merchants and Tradesmen on his Side, who will find us full Employ.—Not near so many as have declar'd against him, if you'll count Noses; and surely you know this Town as well as I do.—His Abettors are chiefly young Gentlemen, who hardly know yet what Trade is, or how to be valued; and in case there should come another hard Frost, and dear Time, would they, feed and help us as the Friends of the present Members did? And would this Stranger lay out Twelve Hundred Pounds to buy Corn for us, and lye out of the Money for above a Year, as 'Squire POLE did?—Consider this, Lads?—Besides, they set this Sir W—— up only because they could get nobody else to stand. They most of 'em own, that if one 'Squire TOWNSHEND, who I suppose knows somewhat of Trade, would have come down, Sir W—— M—— might have gone to the D—l for them. I would

would not have him go there neither ; I wish no Man so much Harm ; but I would advise him to go and look after his Land in the Country, and sell his Corn, his Pigs, and his Geese, as well as he can, at the next Market Town ; for I verily believe he hath brought his Hogs to a bad Market here. And if all this be true, as I believe from my Heart it is, take a plain Man's Advice, my Lads, and get rid of him as fast as you can. Mind your own Interest, send up your old Members to Parliament, who you know understand Trade, and have serv'd you well ; then this Town will go on thriving as fast as it hath done of late Years, and you will be decent and comfortable, as well as

Your Friend and Townsman,

NEHEMIAH LATH.

March 26, 1761.

To the B U R G E S S E S.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM a Freeman of LIVERPOOL, and came out of *Cheshire*, within two Miles of *Henbury Hall*, the Seat of Sir *William Meredith*, and consequently know what passes in the Neighbourhood of that worthy Family. I got to Town, just at the Time when *Nehemiah Lath* made his shameful Appearance in print. *Nehemiah* and *Meanwell*, they say, are but one Person under different Names. I know nothing of this, but am sure they are equal in Wickedness ; for in all *Lath's* Letter there is not a Word of Truth. It is plain he is one of those who think the Doctrine of Liberty to be a damnable one. And it is as plain that he is one of those, who say they are obliged to write in a bad Style, because those vulgar Wretches, as they call the Mechanics, wou'd not understand good Language. But I can tell him, there are many of us, that know what good Writing and common Honesty both are, better than he does. His Design is to mislead honest-hearted Freemen, and to spirit up a Mob against Sir *William Meredith* ; but he will find, I hope, that tho' some of us are young, and get our daily Bread by our daily Labour, we are all too old to be caught with chaff.

If *Nehemiah* was really a Friend to King GEORGE, he would not abuse Sir *William Meredith*, who is King GEORGE's Officer ;
who

who has ventur'd his Life for him, and would spill his last drop of Blood to serve him. If *Lath* did take so much Pains to gather Laurels, by beating Rebels, I think he has very much sullied them by striving to beat us out of Common Sense. *Nehemiah* hints that Sir *William Meredith* is a bad payer ! I will produce one Instance, out of many, which will prove *Nehemiah's* Baseness : When Sir *William* came to his Estate, he paid a Debt of Seven Thousand Pounds, which he was not bound to by *Law* ; and the *Law* is founded on *Justice*. Sir *William* then is more than *just*, He is *good*. Ask his Neighbours of this Truth ; ask his Neighbours, Who takes more Care of the Poor ? *Nehemiah* talks as if Sir *William* had few Friends among the Merchants—What will he call Mr. *Johnson*, Mr. *Welch*, Mr. *Haliday*, Mr. *Dunbar*, Mr. *Campbell*, Mr. *Rumbold*, Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Maine*, Mr. *Ingram*, with many others of equal Eminence in Trade, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Are these no Merchants !—I am sure if they were counted either by their *Noses* or their *Purses*, the Friends of Sir *William* would outnumber either *Lath's*, or *Lath's* Accomplices.

As *Lath* is fond of asking Questions, *Lath* should let me do the same. Come, then, *Lath*, tell me, Who was the Magistrate that back'd Preps-Warrants to impress Seamen on Shore ?—At the Time when the Ship-Carpenters raised their Wages, whose Opinion was it to *Starve the Dogs*, as they were call'd, by laying aside all Work till they should be glad to come to their old Prices ?—Who offer'd himself to be an Officer for the Militia, and as soon as he found they were likely to be embodied begg'd to be excused ? Whose Family, and whose Friends, were formerly on the *Tory* Side ? Who came many Miles to *Liverpool* to vote against his own Brother, thro' Party Prejudice ? Whose Money is the Corporation-Money, in Times of Distress, but the Poor's ? Who had Two and a Half per Cent Commission for that Purpose in the Time of the Hard Frost ? Who are the uncharitable Men that make Use of the Public Charities to support their Cause ? May not the *Sons* destroy the Effects of all their *Fathers* Christian Intentions, by provoking the Subscribers to withdraw their Subscriptions ? Who would contribute to the Support of Charities, when they see them perverted to Party Purposes ? Is not the Preference often given to Country Chapmen, Shoemakers, Butchers, &c.

When *Nehemiah Lath*, who in his Paper deals so much with the D—l, answers me these Questions, then I shall neither fear *Nehemiah* nor the D—l, but proceed to ask him more. I shall now tell him, that Sir *William Meredith* has as many Houses in Town as Mr. P—, and that his Friends employ as many Artificers of every kind, as those of Sir E— and Mr. P—. As to that

that staunch old Courtier of *James* the Second, as *Lath* calls Sir *William's* Grandfather, he left the Court at twenty-two, and lived in the Country till ninety-two, in the constant Practice of CHARITY, PIETY and VIRTUE. And now, Gentlemen, what shall we say to *Lath* and the D—l? Why, that either *Lath* hath been with the D—l, or the D—l with *Lath*; for no Man cou'd be so wicked, if the Prompter had not been with him.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

A Carpenter.

To all sincere Well-wishers of the Town of LIVERPOOL.

I AM sorry to see that in the violent Fermentation now raised, all Temper is lost, and Anger, regardless of Truth, vents itself only in Falshood and Detraction. A Writer, who assumes the Name of a Carpenter, resembles in no one good Quality any honest and skilful Man of that Trade; but like a young bungling Apprentice hacks and hews whatever comes in his Way, thinking he is doing rare Work, when he is only mangling and destroying. But leaving the honest Carpenter to his honest Skill, I shall speak only to the wicked Writer who has stolen his Name.

What Ignorance, what Malice doth this Writer shew in asking, "Who was the Magistrate that back'd Press-War-rants on Shore?" Knows he not that no Magistrate can disobey the Commands of his Sovereign; and that such Warrants were at that Time *universally* executed throughout the Kingdom, by the Command of his Majesty in Council; and that the vigorous Execution of these Warrants secured the Kingdom from a *French* Invasion? Is he then a good Subject who blames a Magistrate for obeying the Commands of the best of Princes, and doing his Duty towards the saving his Country?

With the same malicious Intention he demands, "At the Time when Ship Carpenters raised their Wages, whose Opinion was it, *the Dogs should be starved.*" An opposition

tion to raising the Carpenters Wages was the joint Act of the Merchants in Town of all Parties. Such Oppositions must necessarily happen in Communities, where there are opposite Interests. But no one of these Merchants was ever guilty of that uncharitable Exclamation, invented on purpose only to alienate the Affections of the Carpenters from their zealous Friends, who have eminently assisted them in procuring Men of War to be built, and who will always be ready to assist them.

To another of your Interrogatories, " Who offered himself to be an Officer in the Militia, and as soon as he found they were likely to be embodied, desired to be excused." I answer, Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE, when his Country was in imminent Danger of a *French* Invasion, was ready to risk his Life and Fortune in it's Defence; but when that Danger was over, *and not till then*, he declined being an Officer, because he thought he could be of more Service to his Country in general, and this his native Place in particular, by a constant Attendance on his extensive Parliamentary Duty, with which his Engagement in the Militia must necessarily interfere.

As to your Demand about *Tory* Side, and one Brother voting against another, you must explain what you mean by *Tory* Side, and when you have done that, I will leave the Brother to make his own Answer; for I never knew that one Brother was obliged to answer for another.

You insinuate the Corporation Money belongs to the Poor. It belongs to them no more than Money in the Chest of any benevolent, charitable Man. The Gentlemen, who worthily compose that Body, at their own Risk applied that Money to the Relief of the Poor. They likewise shew'd an Example, unparallel'd by any other Corporation, by abolishing the Feasts at the Fairs, and applying the Money (as all Public Money ought to be) solely for the Public Use.

As to your Question, " Who had Two and a Half Commission in the hard Frost?" I have not Memory enough to answer; but I well remember that Mr. POLE about four Years ago, when desired to purchase Corn for the Poor of

Liverpool, acted so judiciously as to save some Hundred Pounds by the Bargains he made; and was so far from charging Commission for his Trouble, that he did not charge Interest for his Money.

One malignant Question still remains, “ Who are the un-charitable Men who make use of Public Charity to support their Cause?” This, if it relates to the Charity School, affects no Gentleman in the Interest of Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE and Mr. POLE. It might be added, Neither doth it affect any Gentleman in your List; for no one of them, I believe, is a Subscriber to this Charity.

I am confident no Man so ready at Calumnation can meet with Credit from the honest Freemen of *Liverpool*. No! my Friends, beware of those who by ill-founded Invectives endeavour to incense You against your best Benefactors, and on such Falshoods would engraft the Loss of your Peace, the Loss of your present Prosperity. Trust those who have always, and will always be ready to serve and assist you.

BENEVOLUS.

That no Persons may unwarily incur the Penalties of offering, or giving Bribes at the ensuing Election, it is thought proper to publish a short Abstract of the several Acts of Parliament relating to Bribery and Corruption; together with the Oath every Freeman must take before he gives his Vote.

NO Person concerned in the Customs, to endeavour to persuade any Elector from giving his Vote, on Penalty of 100*l.* and being disabled from bearing any Office under the Crown. 5 *William and Mary*, cap. 20.

The like as to Officers of the Excise, 12 and 13 *William III*, cap. 10.

2 *George II*, cap. 24. Presiding Officer to administer Oath, *gratis*, if required, on Forfeiture of 50*l.* And Officer, admitting any Person to Poll, without taking such Oath, if demanded, shall forfeit 100*l.* and the Person voting, and refusing to take the Oath after demanded, 100*l.* and if he
 swears

swears falsely, to suffer as in Cases of wilful Perjury, and be rendered incapable of Voting at any future Election.

And it further enacts, “ That if any Person who hath, or
 “ claimeth to have, any Right to vote, in any such Electi-
 “ on, shall ask, receive, or take, any Money, or other
 “ Reward, by way of Gift, Loan, or other Device ; or
 “ agree, or contract for any Money, Gift, Office, Em-
 “ ployment, or other Reward whatsoever, to give his Vote,
 “ or to refuse or forbear to give his Vote, in any such E-
 “ lection ; or if any Person by himself, or any Person em-
 “ ployed by him, doth, or shall, by any Gift or Reward,
 “ or by any Promise or Agreement, or Security for any
 “ Gift or Reward, corrupt or procure any Person or Per-
 “ sons to give his or their Vote, or Votes, in any such E-
 “ lection ; such Person so offending, in any of the Cases
 “ aforesaid, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum
 “ of *Five Hundred Pounds*, to be recovered as by the Act di-
 “ rected : And every Person so offending in any of the
 “ Cases aforesaid, from and after Judgment obtained against
 “ him in any such Action, &c. or being otherwise law-
 “ fully convicted thereof, shall for ever be disabled to vote
 “ in any Election of any Member or Members to Parlia-
 “ ment ; and also shall for ever be disabled to hold, exer-
 “ cise, or enjoy any Franchise, to which he and they then
 “ shall, or at any Time afterwards may be entitled, as a
 “ Member of any City, Borough, Town-Corporate, or
 “ Cinque-Port, as if such Member was naturally dead.

And any Person offending against this Act, discovering any other Offender, or Offenders, within twelve Months, so as he or they be convicted, to be indemnified and discharged from the said Penalties and Disabilities.

Prosecutions to be commenced within two Years.

I A. B. do Swear, I have not received, or had, by Myself, or any Person whatsoever, in Trust for me, or for my Use and Benefit, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gift, or Reward, or any Promise, or Security for any Money, Office, Employment, or Gift, in Order to give my Vote at this Election : and that I have not before been Polled at this Election.

Any

Any Person guilty of Perjury, to incur and suffer the Pains and Penalties which by Law are enacted, or inflicted, in Cases of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Published by the Friends of Sir William Meredith.

*To all the Honest BRICKLAYERS of the
good Town of LIVERPOOL.*

EVERY Man that hath, or hath not, any Guts in his Brains, is now busy with Advice to his Fellow Freemen. And altho' I am a Man with a hard Hand, and wear a Leathern Apron, yet I will be dabling in the Mortar too, and give a Bit of Advice to my Brothers of the Trowel. Oh! curse say I on these Ruffian Times! For three Weeks past hath my Trowel been stuck up, and three Weeks longer it will remain so; aye, that is my firm Opinion. Because why! Because I cannot find in my Heart to work, when I can have Bread and Cheete and Drink without it. My Wife scolds me, and says, Whilst I am rioting she and the Children must starve and come on the Town: The Wench hath some Reason; and tho' I love Drink too well, yet I am honest at the bottom, and not Blockhead enough to think all this for the good of the Town, and then turn Plumper for *Merriday*, or indeed to vote for him at all.

I have a Right to vote for two Members of Parliament, and vote for two I will: They who persuade you to give *Merriday* a single Vote, persuade you to throw one away upon him, and to throw the other among the Rubbish—What vote only for one Member! That is, as though my Master should set me about a hard Jobb of Work and not let me have a Labourer to help me; or, as tho' my Master could have the Brickwork for two good Houses, and Master should say, No, I'll be a Plumper: I'll do Brickwork only for one; and let who will work at the other—What care I?—There never was such a foolish Master-Bricklayer in Town; nor will their Men sure be such errant Fools:
for

for certainly, my Lads, building two Houses is better than building one ; two Months work is better than one Month's work ; two good Employers are better than one, for if one fails t'other may stand by us : And to vote for two Members of Parliament is twice as good as to vote only for one ; and therefore for two Members will I vote ; and so CUNLIFFE and POLE for ever !——These are our old Members, and our Members they ought to be again. For, must we turn them out, because they have served us in Time past, and served us well ? Should our Master serve any of us so, allowing us to be good Hands, and saying only he wanted to try a new one !——Eh ! Lads, would this pass ? What should we say of such a Master ? Doth any Man in this Town quit a good House only because he hath lived in it several Years, and knows it to be Wind-tight and Water-tight, free from all bad Smells and smoaky Chimneys ? Our old Members are Wind-tight and Water-tight ; they have true Hearts and sound Bottoms. There is no fear of Smoke or stench from them ; that is, they are good Friends to King GEORGE ; good Friends to the Town and Trade of *Liverpool* ; and always ready to serve a poor Freeman, as I myself can witness, who have troubled them more than once. They got my old Father a Place in the Customhouse ; they got my Son discharged when pressed on board a Man of War ; they helped to support my poor Family, and your Families too, in the hard Winter, by getting us Corn at a reasonable Rate. And what has this plumping *Merridey* done for you ? or, What can he do ? You are well served already, What would you have more ? The old Proverb says, “ Naught that I know is better than Naught I “ know not.” But when you know you have what is Good, you will not certainly be such Blockheads as to plump it all away. Be wise then, my Lads, and honest to yourselves, vote for your old Members again, as will assuredly,

Your Brother Bricklayer,

Hodge Mortar.

A

A NEW SONG.

To the Tune of, Poo Robin Poo, &c.

SIR *E—s* has lately brought Nunckle *P—* down,
 To try their Luck once more at *Liverpool* Town;
 Quoth *E—s*, I've Int'rest enough for us two,
 The Borough's my own, and I'll lend thee a Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

I've *B--nd-ls*, and *Br--ks's*, *Kn---t*, *T--le--n*, *P--wn-ll*,
D--ne, *R-g-y*, *James G-ld-rt*, and Great Lawyer *Br-w--ll*;
John H-w--d, the *T-aff--ds* and *C--sb--s* and *G--re*,
 Little *Ralph*, *Nicky Asb--n*, and Twenty Tools more.

Fol de roll, &c.

With this noble Tribe we will canvass 'em o'er;
 Sure none can withstand such a Torrent of Power!
 That he was mistaken, the Sequel will shew,
 And that *E—s* and Nunckle both wanted a Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

The Knight and his Nunckle in Front did appear,
 And these mighty Gentlemen brought up the Rear.
*Your Vote—*was their Cry——*if you don't you shall rue—*
 Some promised——but most Men refus'd 'em a Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

Perceiving the Freemen at length were grown wise,
 And that thirty Years Bondage had open'd their Eyes;
 Ah; woe's me, quoth Nuncle, O! what mun I do,
 I find I'm i'th Dirt——Prithee Poo *E—s* Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

It griev'd the Knight sorely to see the old 'Squire,
 (And his good Nunckle too,) sticking fast in the Mire;
 Therefore to assist him he instantly flew——
 So plump'd in himself, and cry'd, Poo my Friends Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

Huzza! they're both down, Boys, and there let 'em lie—
 Now listen, O! listen, to DEAR LIBERTY——
 Sir *William's* her Son, and her darling One too,
 And offers his Hand, Boys, to lend you a Poo.

Fol de roll, &c.

I WILLIAM CLARKE of *Liverpool*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Slater and Plaisterer, do hereby declare, That, about a Fortnight ago, when I returned home from my Work to Dinner, I found Mr. *Bryan Blundell* in my House, who, as soon as I got into the House, accosted me in the following Manner. ‘ Well ! *William*, I have often been to ‘ see you, but could never meet you at home before.’ To which I answered, I was sorry for it, for I had left Word with my Wife to give you an Answer, That I had given my Word to Sir *William Meredith*——He said, ‘ Aye, she ‘ did tell me ; but I thought you might be in Liquor when ‘ you said so : But I am now come to have a punctual ‘ Answer from yourself, whether you’ll be for Sir *Ellis* and ‘ Mr. *Pole* ? ’ To which I replied, That I had given my ‘ Promise to Sir *William*, and would not be worse than my ‘ Word’——He then desired I would ‘ Consider my Family’s ‘ Good : It was not just for this Time ; this Time would ‘ soon be over, and who would be my Friend then ?—— ‘ Consider who erected the *Blue-Coat* School, and the *Infirm* ‘ *mary*, and other Places of Public Charity——If you ‘ don’t oblige us with your Vote this Time, you shall have ‘ no Liberty of any of these Charities——I hope you will ‘ consider this, and let me put you down for Us.’ I then told him, ‘ That having given my Word to Sir *William*, I ‘ was determined to abide by it. He then said, ‘ Don’t ‘ you remember that your Wife was in the *Infirm* ‘ *mary* ? If ‘ you won’t let me set you down for us, we shall now ‘ know our Friends, and our Foes ; and you must expect ‘ to have no Benefit from that Charity.’ He then asked me ‘ What I expected that Stranger could do for me ? Did ‘ I not consider that the *Council Side* could do more for ‘ me than that Stranger could ? He might be a good Man ‘ for what he knew ; he believed he was : But what Good ‘ could he do for me ?——Well ! says he, You have got ‘ Children, have not you ?’ I answered, ‘ Yes.’ ‘ Well ‘ then, says he, Perhaps you may want to get one of them ‘ into the *Blue-Coat* School ; but if you won’t oblige us, ‘ you may depend upon it you shall have no Benefit either ‘ from

‘ from that or any other *Charity*.’——He then asked me ‘ If I would give Mr. *Pole* one Vote ? ’ I told him I would not : That I had given my Word, and was determined to be a *Plumper* for Sir *William*.

The above is what Discourse happen’d between me and Mr. *Bryan Blundell*, which I am ready to declare upon Oath whenever I am called upon. As Witness my Hand, this Twenty-seventh Day of *March*, 1761.

William Clarke.

March 26, 1761.

To All whom it may Concern.

EVERY Gentleman who takes upon him the Execution of the Laws of his Country, by Way of Justice of Peace, should make himself acquainted, in every Degree, with the Power vested in him by Virtue of his Commission, and proceed thereupon according to the Oath by him taken, upon his Qualifying himself for that important Office : This wou’d render Justice amiable in the Eyes of all true Lovers of Liberty ; but when a Gentleman, unacquainted with the Laws of his Country, takes upon him to act as a Justice of Peace, and to be directed in the Execution of his Duty by People either of inability or Want of common Honesty, he thereby tramples upon those Laws, and makes what should be Justice a *Court of Inquisition*. My Reasons for saying this, is the Extraordinary Proceedings, which Yesterday past against a few Carpenters, for a Riot by them committed on *Tuesday* Night. These unfortunate Men (having, as is too much the Custom in Holiday Time got drunk at a Race along Shore) hearing of a Meeting of Sir *E——C——*’s Friends at the Top of *New-street*, and being falsely informed that they were arm’d, did, in Violation of the Law, assemble there, enter the House, and committed

a Riot. The Circumstances went no farther than usually attend such wrong-headed Steps. The proper proceedings (and the only legal ones) in that Case, ought to have been Warrants against them for Breach of Peace, Recognizances required for the Appearance of the Delinquents at the next Quarter Sessions, and their good Behaviour secured 'till then. This would have been legal, justifiable and prudent in the Magistrates: But what did ours do? One of them granted Warrants for *Felony*; immediate violent Steps were taken, and Preparations actually made to send away these poor, unhappy Creatures from their Families for this *Breach of the Peace*, to a loathsome, dismal Goal at *Lancaster*; there to lye in Misery for six Months at least. I defy any Justice of Peace in the Kingdom to support such Proceedings. If he could, all free Elections would *therein* cease, cease to all Intents and Purposes, and the Choice of Representatives, in a great Measure, be in their Power. For I believe there never was an Election either here or elsewhere without a Breach of the Peace. I am not now writing for either one Party or the other, but for Justice, which ought to govern all Parties. I have nothing to say against the Candidates, they are three Gentlemen that have Pretensions to offer for any Borough in the Kingdom. I regard not the Defamation thrown out by the Adverse Writers, it is mere Nonsense, and ought to be treated as such.—What I am angry at, is this Violence, this cursed Inquisition, of straining the Law beyond all Bounds of Moderation; beyond all Reason; and Reason my Lord Coke wisely calls The Vitals of the Law.

Another Crime caused by this Election, and which equally demands the Interposition of the Public, is the abuse of Charity; the Prostitution of that Noble Part of Religion---That this too should fall a Sacrifice to our present Election, is most abominable. What a certain Gentleman means by it, I cannot conceive! But there are so many Instances of his Threat'ning some, and promising others, that were I not assured of the Facts, I could not have

have believed the Report. I thought him a better Man. It is shameful ; and the Poor will feel it, I fear ; as the Subscribers naturally will withdraw their Benefactions, when they see them so much abused. I would have the People thoroughly acquainted, and beg they will take Notice, That both *Charity-School* and *Infirmary* are out of his, or any single Man's, Power, either to place in or to reject Objects ; the whole being governed by Trustees appointed for that Purpose : And that all Petitioners, I hope I may with Justice say, will (notwithstanding these Artifices) be fairly heard and regarded ; and that none will be hurt, or have Preference, from their Voting either on one Side or the other, at the ensuing Election.

A Friend to Charity.

March 27, 1761.

Sir E—— C——'s Recantation ;

*As taken in Short Hand, by a Person who overheard him speak these Words, in an Interval of Reason, walking in his Garden.
——What Pity that his Returns of Reason are so very infrequent, since so candid an Examiner of himself, and so great a Penitent, when influenced by it.*

TOWNSMEN, BRETHREN AND FRIENDS !

HAVING had frequent Experience of Your partiality in my Favour, I was persuaded to believe there cou'd be no End of it : Designing Men took Advantage of Human Weakness, and speciously inculcated Notions too charming to resist. Opinions of Self-Importance are of so intoxicating a Nature, that nothing but Disappointment can reduce us to ourselves ; and THIS, O most worthy Friends ! I am obliged to you for. Elevated with your Unanimity and Steadiness, in Support of my own Cause (unworthy as I am) I was drawn in, contrary to my Interest, and to the Respect that is inseparably connected with so considerable a Body as the Freemen of *Liverpool* ; contrary to the Principles of Liberty and sound Policy ;

Policy ; contrary to every tie of Society, to cajole, seduce and intimidate many of you, my worthy Brethern, in favour of another. My better Genius, in your Resistance, has open'd my Eyes : I see that I am culpable, and implore your Forgiveness. And, as Repentance without Restitution, cannot be genuine, I do from my Heart, (believe me, Oh ! believe me ! this is the Dictates of an honest one) acquit and absolve each and every of you of the Promises made to me, or others by my Means, in favour of Mr. P——e, acknowledging him and my self, as you justly have said, in Reality but *one* Representative, and assuring you, my worthy Townsmen, Brethern and Friends, that I acknowledge myself under the highest Obligations for your past Favours, and that the Height of my present Ambition, is to render myself worthy of a Continuance of them ; not doubting, but in this Act of Renunciation, every ingenuous Mind will behold a Sacrifice equal to the Offence, and worthy of his Compassion.

To the MERCHANTS and FREEMEN of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

I Received the following Letter last Night, by which it manifestly appears, that the Enemies of Sir *William Meredith* take every Measure the most unjust and illegal to gain their Election.

The Authors of such menacing and incendiary Letters, fall under very severe Punishments upon all Occasions ; and much less should the audacious Author of this go unpunished, since he threatens a Man with an Injury for giving his Vote according to his Conscience ; and every Man of common Sense must know, that unless the Freedom of Elections is inviolably preserved, our Liberties and Properties must inevitably perish.

Christopher Bullen.

Mr

Mr Bellin

Liverpool 27th March 1761

Sr

I Understand you intend to be a plumper for Sir Wm M—d—th. But without any further delay I would have you to peruse your mind once more over And give your Vote for Sr E--ls--C—d—ffe—& mr P—le For if you persist too days longer in that stupidity of Nature you are in. you will get your self very well drubed—thats all

So no more from your most bble

And most Obedient Servt

Marquis of Granby

The original Letter (of which the above is a Copy) is in the Hands of Christopher Bullen, Merchant in Duke-street.

March 27, 1761.

To the INHABITANTS of LIVERPOOL.

THERE having been this Day a Meeting at the House of Mr. MAYOR, to consider of the most effectual Methods for the Preservation of the Peace, before and during the Time of the Election: We do hereby think proper to declare, That We will do all We possibly can to prevent Riots, and bring to Punishment all Persons guilty of Tumults, or other Breach of the Peace; and do earnestly recommend a peaceable and inoffensive Behaviour to all Persons on this Occasion.

William Meredith.

Ellis Cuntiffe.

Charles Pole.

March

March 28. 1761.

A L L Gentlemen Volunteers, that are willing to enter into the Regiment of *True Blues*, under the Command of the Hon. Col. R—— C——d, now raising at *Liverpool* for present Service, and to be compleat by Monday Night, may repair to Serjeant R—— K——'s Quarters, at the *Bowling-Green*, near the *Flashes*; where they shall receive a sufficient Allowance of Bull Seg Beef, one Gallon of Ale, with a proper Quantity of *Aqua fortis*, sufficient to compose them untill Tuesday Noon; till which Time they shall be lodged in a Barn with clean Straw, or in some other well-secured Close Quarters untill they shall pass Muster at the Bar of the *Exchange* before their General; when they shall be dismissed with a squeeze of the Hand, without a Penny in their Pockets. And so, honest Tom, farewell for seven Years to come.

Beware of Kidnappers, for that is the roasted Seg Scheme. Touch not——taste not——Birds that scrap will be taken——The Pawnbroker is the Decoy, and the Jesuit is the Kite——Take the Hint in Time, from

Your Friend,

Meg Long-Tongue.

Note. It was intended to have cover'd you all To-day, but it was thought you would not keep till Tuesday.

March 30, 1761.

Britannia's Invitation to the ROSTED OX.

Tune of, By Jove I'll be free, &c.

HARK! hark! 'tis *Britannia's* loud Voice that you hear,
My Children, she cries, to the *Flashes* repair;
Regard not that impious Defamer Vile *Meg*,
A fine Ox is roasted, and not a Bull Seg.

CHORUS

CHORUS.

*Corruption's the Devil, 'twas ne'er made for me,
But in spite of all Brib'ry, by Jove we'll be free,
By Jove we'll be free,
But in spite of all Brib'ry, by Jove we'll be free.*

No Kidnapper there dare appear, for his Life,
No *Long-Tongue*, no False Tongue, no Sower of Strife.
In vain *Meg* attempts to mislead your Belief;
The Thief that's pursued, cries the loudest *Stop Thief*.

CHORUS. *Corruption's, &c.*

If he had common Sense, he wou'd never have made
That Blunder, to mention the Kidnapping Trade.
Yet, in signing his Name he has made a good Hit,
For longer his Tongue always was than his Wit.

CHORUS. *Corruption's, &c.*

This Day, Boys, the Friends of Sir *William* appear,
To lead you to *English* Rost Beef and good Cheer:
To-morrow, My Lads, they'll be ready, you'll see,
To lead you to dear, ever dear LIBERTY.

CHORUS.

*Corruption's the Devil, 'twas ne'er made for me,
But in spite of all Brib'ry, by Jove we'll be free.
By Jove we'll be free,
But in spite of all Brib'ry, by Jove we'll be free.*

A NEW SONG.

To the Tune of Kitty Fell.

IMMORTAL Bards! ye warbling Choir!
Assistance lend; my Muse inspire,

In lofty Strains to sing:

In Strains sublime to WILLIAM's Praise,

Whose Virtue, like th' enliv'ning Rays

Of Sol, new Light shall bring.

William's Praise, worthy Praise,

His Virtue shall new Lustre bring.

Hark!

Hark! hark! o'er *England's* happy Clime,
(But happier, *soon*, with him she'll shine)

His echoing Fame resounds :

His Fame, surviving Tongues shall tell,
That *greatness* did in WILLIAM dwell,
Such Praise to him redounds.

*William's Praise, worthy Praise,
Such worthy Praise to him redounds.*

But lo! he rolls in dire debate,
Where Factions reign, contentious Seat,
Two *worthless* Sons t' o'erthrow;
To quell the Scourgers of our Weal,
Then Faith and Justice, Boys, we'll feel
In Streams from *William* flow.

*Brave William, great William,
Faith and Justice from thee flow.*

Prepare, then, Freedom's Sons, prepare,
Bribes no more; Merit revere,
Impending hangs the Day :
Th' Exchange with vocal Shouts shall ring,
And Friends glad Tidings thus shall bring,
Sir *William* bears the Sway.

*Brave William, great William,
Huzza! brave William bears the Sway.*

Let pilf'ring Poets shine so bright,
In *dogrel Verse*, in *borrow'd Light*,
And Pug's their darling Theme ;
While we in joyful Chorus raise
Our Voice to *William's* worthy Praise,
To *William's* worthy Fame.

*Lofty Fame, worthy Fame,
To William's Praise and worthy Fame.*

March 31, 1761.

Hark! THERE is no sort of Question but that Sir *William Meredith*, as he intends to flash off all his *Plumpers*, will

will take the Lead for the first two or three Days, and that his Heralds will not be wanting to proclaim Victory : But as Sir *Ellis Cunliffe* and Mr. *Pole* intend to observe a more sober Conduct, it is hoped their Friends will not form any disagreeable Conclusions at his getting the Start——Let them reflect, That the Race is not always to the swift, and that fair and softly goes far on a Day.

A N E W S O N G.

To the Tune of, Which Nobody can deny, &c.

YE *Liverpool* Freemen, I pray now attend,
And take the Advice of a Freeman, your Friend ;
Be Honest and True——persevere to the End :
And plump for Sir William, Boys All, Boys All,
And plump for Sir William, Boys, All.

With Courage we'll all to the Hustings repair,
For all honest Freemen, and even the Fair
Have declar'd on His Side ; so there's nothing to fear.
Then plump for Sir William, &c.

What tho' the proud Tyrants shou'd frown and look sour,
Vow Death and Destruction, and threaten and lour ;
To hurt us we'll soon put it out of their Pow'r.
Then plump for Sir William, &c.

Their Malice and vile Inuendos despise,
Suggested by Satan, the Father of Lies ;
To blind us he bids 'em throw *Dust* in our Eyes.
Then plump for Sir William, &c.

Let's shew those Corrupters, that scandalous Tribe,
(Who to serve their own Purpose wou'd damn all beside)
That, as Freemen, we scorn both themselves and their Bribes
Then plump for Sir William, &c.

The Poor must not dare to be free for their Souls !
In vain the Net's spread in the Sight of the Fowls :
No Birds would be caught so but Cuckoos, or Owls.
Then plump for Sir William, &c.

Neith

Neither brow-beat, nor wheedled, nor cheated we'll be ;
 We'll vote with our Conscience, and let 'em all see
 That the poorest amongst us *resolve to be Free,*
And plump for Sir William, &c.

Since Learning, and Wisdom, and Virtue sublime,
 To form a good Senator ought to combine ;
 We'll chuse where we see *all* conspicuously shine.
And plump for Sir William, &c.

Kind Heaven the worthy Sir WILLIAM has sent,
 Past Ills to redress, and all future prevent :
 Let us haste to accomplish kind Heaven's Intent ;
And plump for Sir William, Boys All, Boys All,
And plump for Sir William, Boys All.

To the Free Burgeſſes of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,

March 31. 1761.

YOU are now called upon, in good Earnest, to assert your Rights, as a Day of Trial is nearly approaching. The Merits of the Gentlemen who offer themselves to your Notice and Regard, as Candidates, are by a Number of Papers represented to your View in different Lights, by which you are invited to consider who are the most worthy to be Your Representatives in the next Parliament.

If you can persuade Yourselfs to give Credit to every thing which has been wrote and said of them, you may very justly conclude not one of them to be worthy of your Notice : Therefore, by disregarding what you justly consider to be undeserved Aspersions cast upon them, (the common Fate of all Gentlemen, when a Contest is intended) permit me to advise You to reason with Yourselfs, and let the honest Conviction of your Minds determine your Choice. Promises of future Rewards or Punishments ought to make no other Impressions on Your Minds, than to look upon Gentlemen behaving in that Manner, as acting out of Character ; be-
 cause,

R

cause, any Person who attempts to bribe another Man's Conscience, can be no true Friend to *That Liberty*, which is the Birth-Right of every *Briton*.

In one of the Papers lately published, I so much approve of the Advice therein given, (which is, *Trust not to Words, but what is more substantial, Facts*) that I cannot avoid repeating it with pleasure, and recommend it as the best Rule for the Guide of your Conduct: And that I may be looked upon, as sincerely expressing my own Approbation of it, I will offer some Facts, which I judge to be highly deserving your Regard.

That on the late Mr. *Hardman's* Demise, Sir *E—s C—ffe* was unanimously chosen one of our Representatives, in the Room of that Gentleman; and the said Sir *E—s C—ffe* at that time publicly declared, that not only the National, but the particular Interests of the Burgesses, should be his Care to promote.

That in *October 1757*, Sir *E—s C—ffe* was one of the Gentlemen concern'd (with a few others suddenly pick'd up at 'Change Time) to declare a Candidate for the Office of Mayor, without having, or intending to have the lower Class of Burgesses made privy to it.

The last Summer Sir *E—s C—ffe* came down, made his Canvass to particular Gentlemen in Town, without paying Regard to the middle and lower Class of Burgesses, declaring that he stood upon his own Bottom, unconnected. After that the Right Honourable *Charles Townshend*, Esq; having an Invitation sent him to come down and offer himself a Candidate, Mr. *P—le* came to Town, and was taken by the Hand by Sir *E—s C—ffe*, and they canvass'd the Town jointly. After that Sir *E—s C—ffe* and Mr. *P—le* went up to *London*, and by means which they have not explain'd (altho' Sir *E—s* has been called upon to do it) prevented the said Mr. *Townshend's* coming down.

Sir *E—s C—ffe* has not only asserted personally, but permitted it's being done in a Publication subscribed *Meanwell*, that himself and Mr. *Pole* had no Connection with the D— of *N—fle* relating to this Point: Nay! Sir *E—s* has offer'd to make Oath, in order to corroborate his Assertions.

tions. Now what occasion for any other Step being taken (as nothing more was required) than to produce *that very Letter* which came down to the Mayor by Express, to wipe off the suspected *Stain* which both his Honour and Veracity have contracted. That the D— of N—*ffle* had prevented Mr. *Townshend's* coming down, was not known to Sir W—*m* M—*th's* Friends, either by what that Gentleman, or any other Friend in his Interest wrote, until it was told by a Person, and that publicly enough, who was no Stranger to the Contents of the Mayor's Letter: Therefore, unless that Letter is publicly produced, it must and will be believed, that Sir E—*s's* Honour and Veracity suffer an Eclipse.

Sir *William Meredith*, after this, made a Public Tender of his best Services, to be one of our Representatives; and the Progress he has made, by so great a Majority having generously promised to support his Interest, leaves you nothing more to do than persevere in that Resolution; and then you may firmly rely upon it, that you will be restored to the Enjoyment of those Franchises and Privileges which many of you, after a long Deprivation, have lately sworn solemnly to maintain.

Has not Sir *William Meredith*, (notwithstanding the many scandalous Reflections cast upon him) steadily, and calmly pursued those Steps which denominate him *truly* the Gentleman? Has his Conduct and Behaviour during your Acquaintance with, and Knowledge of him, put him under the least Necessity of contradicting himself, whereby to render his own Honour and Veracity liable to any just Centure? Have you heard of any Threats issuing from his Lips; or any other Promises, than such as truly appear highly deserving Regard, viz. *That if you consider him worthy of his becoming the Object of your Choice, it shall be his Care and Study, to render you his best Services, in return for so signal a Favour being conferred upon him.* To prevent which, he is by Sir E—*s's* Friends publicly called a *Jacobite*. The Oaths he has taken to the Government, the Rank he bears as a Soldier, in Defence of his King and Country, are with them of no Weight to wipe off that odious Imputation. Whether Sir E—*s* himself represents him in that Light, I will not take upon

upon me to assert, because that Gentleman has declared, that He never called him one, nor ever heard him call'd so by any of his own Friends, and ready to make Oath as to the Truth of this his Declaration——Wonderful indeed!

Consider that your own Interests, as Free Burgeses, are interwoven with the Obligations, (and you have nothing else to rely upon) which by your Countenance and Suffrage you may lay him under, and may firmly depend upon him to make good. Then act as Freemen, setting a true Value upon *Darling Liberty*. I appeal to your Reason, not your Passions.

I must now change the Scene, and bring to your Remembrance some Instances of the Common Council's Conduct and Behaviour respecting your *Rights* and *Liberties* as Free Burgeses. The many loud Complaints which You Yourself have made about your Privileges being invaded by Aliens and Strangers, are too well recorded in your own Breasts to require the mention of: I shall therefore confine myself to the reciting a few Particulars which have been already, at different Periods, recommended to Your Notice.

In 1749 Mr. *Francis Gildart*, the Town-Clerk, was ordered by the Council to draw up a Case respecting the Power of the Common Council to make By-Laws, for the good Government of the Town. A Case was accordingly drawn up, sent to Mr. *Walling* a Solicitor in *London*, and by him given to Serjeant *Belfield*, the then Recorder of *Exeter*, who gave his Opinion upon it; wherein he declares, That the *Common Council* have no Power to make By-Laws; but must be done by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeses, in an Assembly or Common-Hall legally summoned, as the CHARTER directs. This Case, and Opinion upon it, was sent down to the Town-Clerk, but has been concealed from the Knowledge of the Council; and altho' I have on several Occasions, call'd for it, yet it has not been laid before them, in Council assembled, to this Day; however I have a Copy of it, which I am ready to produce, or otherwise make public; Not only so, but I have another Opinion

Opinion by me, equally clear, and more fully delivered, which the perusal of is likewise at the Freemens Service.

About the 3d Day of *April*, 1751, there was a Council held, at which Meeting a Petition to the King and Council was laid before them, to have (and which had) the common Seal affixed to it, for the obtainment of a New Charter, That the Common Council *only* might be invested with a Power to make By-Laws for the Government of the Town.

At this Meeting *James Gildart* Esq; then Mayor, Mr. *R. Blundell* one of the Bailiffs, Ald. *Edward Trafford*, Ald. *Ja. Bromfield*, Ald. *Joseph Bird*, Ald. *Tho. Shaw*, Mr. *W. Penketh*, Mr. *Law. Spencer*, Mr. *Spencer Steers*, and Mr. *Cha. Goore*, were of the number who attended.

This Petition afterwards was sent up to *London*, and the Town-Clerk went to procure the obtainment of the Grant petitioned for, without any Order of Council for his undertaking that Journey; and while the Affair was in Agitation, some Gentlemen of the Council, who were in the secret, declared, That in a little time they should have no Occasion to apply to *every little dirty Fellow for his Vote*, or Words to this effect—Several Persons heard them expressed, and can more particularly relate them. When this Council was held I was out of order, and could not attend; but when the Town-Clerk was return'd, and made his Report of what had been obtain'd, I was present. He then said, the Attorney and Solicitor General were of Opinion that a Power for the Common-Council to make By-Laws could not be granted; so that part of the Petition was rejected.—Untill this time I was a Stranger to what was intended; but not long after, as I had, so I took the Opportunity to get a Copy of the Names of the Gentlemen before mentioned, with the others of which this Council Meeting consisted, as also a copy of the Order for the Seal being put to the Petition; but the Petition was not copied into the Council Book, nor has it yet a place there, unless by a loose Copy lodged in it; nor could I procure any copy of it untill Mr. *Lloyd* return'd to *London*, to whom I gave a Memorandum about it, and he sent me one down about *June* following. In 1754 Mr. *John Tarleton* being one of the five Gentlemen deputed
by

by a considerable Number of the principal Gentlemen in Town, went to Mr. *Crosbie*, then Mayor, and demanded a Sight of the Assignment of the Prifage Patent, granted to Mr. *Brereton* and General *Cholmondesley* in 1736. When it was produced, it appeared to be made to the Members of the Council, not to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeffes : He after that demanded the Prifage Account being fettled ; which was done, and a Copy of it delivered to him, and from his Copy I had one delivered to me ; in which Account there was a Ballance Struck of £. 498 09 00, which was faid to be paid to Mr. *Ralph Peters* the Town-Clerk, on Account of Law Charges in Defence of the Corporation, altho' he died before the Money faid to be paid to him was received, nor had he any Account depending with the Corporation. After this, Mr. *Tarleton* engaged in a Compromise with Mr. *Salusbury*, not to oppole his being one of our Representatives in Parliament, and in doing fo, got the Consent of feveral others to do the like, on Condition of the faid Mr. *Salusbury's* paying the Sum of £. 498 09 00 ; and this Sum, by Cash, Bills, or Notes, was accordingly paid to the late Alderman *Pole*, then Treasurer, after that repaid to Mr. *Salusbury*, or to his Ufe ; fo that by one Means or other the Corporation Estate fuffers the Lofs not only of £. 498 09 00, but the further Sum of £. 269 00 00, in all £. 767 09 00, without any Intereft ; for if that was reckon'd, it will readily appear, that the Corporation Estate fufains the Lofs of above £. 1500 00 00, in the Account of the Prifage only. When the Agreement was made for the Payment of the £. 498 09 00, it was likewise agreed that Mr. *Salusbury* fhould quit the Council ; but that was never required of him.

In 1758, I believe you all know, I was, by the unanimous confent and order of the Council then prefent, turn'd out from being longer continued a Member ; and by due courfe of Law reftored in 1759 ; when I let you know, (only for the fake of refreshing your Memories) that the Prifage Money is not yet paid ; and that neither the late Mr. *Pole's* Accounts for 12 Years paff, nor the Town-Clerk's fince 1742, have been fettled and laid before the Council, You need

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need not be surpris'd at Mr. Colquit's, Mr. Blundell's, Mr. Gildart's, Mr. Bird's and Mr. Shaw's utmost Efforts being engaged to support the Power of the Common Council.

The Town-Clerk advis'd many of You who have lately been sworn Freemen to read carefully over the Copy of the Freeman's Oath: His Advice was seasonable and good, and I recommend to you to behave accordingly; but first, consider what Trouble and Difficulty has attended your coming at your Freedom, by attending Time after Time to no Purpose; and if Sir *W——m M——th* had not made you a Tender of his best Services, wou'd you have consider'd it to be worth taking up? Therefore, let me advise you gratefully to acknowledge him your Benefactor; and further consider, that by the solemn Oath, which you have taken, you oblige yourselves to support and maintain your own *Liberties and Franchises as Free Burgeſſes* according to your best Power. Now if by Threatnings and Promises, or Bribes of other Kind, you can be tempted to vote in Contradiction to your more serious and deliberate Wishes or Intentions, what is it less than being Bribed? For my own Part I can conceive it in no other Light. The Addresſes, which for several Years past I have recommended to your Notice, with my Name subscribed to them, as they have not been contradicted, I presume you have consider'd them as being attended with undeniable Truth. What I now write carries the same Stamp; and that you may not be incautiously and inconsiderately caught in any Snare, to the Prejudice of your Rights, nor give Countenance and Power to any, who by their Expressions or Behaviour look upon it as a *damnable Doctrine* that the Poor shou'd have a Liberty of Voting, is the sincere Wish of,

Your Fellow Burgeſſes

And sincere Friend,

Joseph Clegg.

April

April 4, 1761.

To the PLUMPERS, and Others, who have already polled, and may yet poll, for Sir William Meredith, Baronet.

PERMIT me to congratulate You, Gentlemen, on the Prospect of Success which Your Zeal in the Cause of LIBERTY opens to our View. Out of 855 polled in Favour of Sir *William Meredith*, 787 have been PLUMPERS. Whatever be the Issue of this Election, Your Names will be applauded throughout the Kingdom. Your Sons, and your Sons Sons, will have Cause to bless You for Your honest Endeavours to deliver down to them the greatest of Lenacies, THEIR FREEDOM. If the rest follow YOUR NOBLE Example, the Affairs of the Corporation may be settled to Your *Hearts Content*; You will shine foremost in the Rank of BURGESSES, and be recorded as PLUMPERS and Restorers of Freedom to the latest Ages.

April 3d, 1751, will be the ever-memorable Day on which the Common Council (as you'll find by the Alderman's Letter) put the Common Seal of the Corporation to a Petition to the King and Council, to be by Themselves, without the Consent of the other Burgesses, invested with a Power to make Bye-Laws for the Government of the Town; or, in other Words, to continue you *more effectually* their Slaves. I am,

Your's,

A PLUMPER.

The LIVERPOOL SALLAD.

A New SONG.

Tune of, A Free and an Accepted Mason.

I Am a poor Man as you plainly may see,
I've nothing to sell but a Ballad;

For

For which I am told, I can have as much Gold,
As the *Gardiner* got for his *Sallad*.

Old Rocks, and old Reels, and old Spinning Wheels,
Are as delicate Food as a *Sallad*;

Some Folks have such Throats, that if we have Votes,
There's no fear of displeasing their Pallate.

But far be from me, their damnable Fee,
I'd rather go selling a Ballad,
Than perjure my Soul for C—— or P——,
At the Price of a *Hat* or a *Sallad*.

Such Harpies as these, of Mankind the Disgrace,
From Hell sure with Belzebub allied;
And with him each Hour, they seek to devour
The Souls of poor Men like a *Sallad*.

Confound the vile Tribe, themselves and their Bribe
Are to honest Men nauseous and pallid;
Tho' poor, I am free, A PLUMPER I'll be,
And the De'el do 'em good with their *Sallad*.

Speedily will be published,

A Catalogue of CURIOSITIES, lately sold; with the Prices,
and Purchasers Names.

N. B. *A State of the Poll was published every Evening during the Election, but as it was frequently erroneous, the following was publish'd on Saturday Night, April 4.*

W H E R E A S a false State of the Poll has been handed about, and will probably appear in print, it is thought proper to assure the Public, That the true State of the Poll is as follows, viz.

For Sir William Meredith,	- - - - -	1048
For Sir Ellis Cunliffe,	- - - - -	1056
For Charles Pole, Esquire,	- - - - -	968

We are assured that great Numbers of bad Votes have been intruded on the part of the late Members; the Friends of Sir *William Meredith* being denied the privilege of seeing the Corporation Books, to object to such as had no Right to vote. And all the Paupers have voted for Sir *E—— C——* and Mr. *P——*.

April 7. 1761.

AS it is apprehended many Persons have voted at the late Election who have no Right, by personating Men dead or absent, by voting under Age, or having never been sworn free, or otherwise, by which the Free Burgesses have been robb'd of their Rights and Privileges.—All Persons who have Knowledge of such Abuse, are desired to give immediate Notice thereof to Mr. Alderman GOORE in the Old Church Yard.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1761

To the PUBLIC.

NOTWITHSTANDING I hear some Persons have taken Offence at the Advertisement which Alderman Goore has published under Date of the 7th Instant; yet, give me leave to abate Your Censure of him, by saying, He may possibly have Justice on his Side, by apprehending that some Persons have voted at the late Election, who have no Right by Personating Men dead or absent; by Persons having voted, who are under Age, or having never been sworn free; as it is my Opinion he may prove it, on Persons who have voted in Favour of Sir *E——s C——ffe* and *C——s P——* Esq; by which Means the FREE BURGESSES may have been robbed of their Rights and Privileges: And with great Justice he might have gone further, by assuring the BURGESSES, they are robbed of their Rights and Privileges and not only so, but of their Public Money, by the Proceedings of the Common Council; and if any of those Gentlemen say they are ignorant of it, the Fault lies at their

own Door ; for I have not only published it under my own Hand to the Public, but offered to lay my Allegations before them, previous to such Publications.

The Town-Clerk has a Case, and an Opinion upon it in his Custody, and has by him been concealed from the Knowledge of the Council about twelve Years, which will convince any one, who will be determined by Reason, that the *Common Council*, in that Capacity, have no Power to make By-Laws : And, if the Public require it, I will cause to be printed, as I have already done the Copy of the Charter. And as Alderman *Goore* desires to have Notice given him, of what in his Advertisement he has requested ; let this appear as my Request, to proceed as publicly to prove what I now assert : And further, That a Right Noble Personage had promised THIS BOROUGH to Sir *E—s* *—ffe* and *C—s P—le*, Esq; Six Months before the Honourable *C—s T—d*, Esq; had an Invitation sent to be one of our Representatives in the next Parliament ; and by a Gentleman, whose Veracity, I dare say, will not be called in Question ; And one Scrutiny is as necessary for the Satisfaction of the Burgeſſes, as the other.

I am,

Your Humble Servant,

JOSEPH CLEGG.

April 13, 1761.

To the Friends of Mr. POLE.

AS a SCRUTINY of the late POLL would only have redressed Part of the many Grievances of which You have a just Right to complain, could the Friends of Mr. *Pole*, in the short Time allowed, have been prepared to proceed ; by the Advice of Council it has been waved, in order to bring the whole before *The Honourable House of Commons*. And, as many Persons have voted who have no Right, others

others by personating Men dead, or absent, some under Age and many who have never been sworn free, whereby the Free Burgesses have been deprived of their Rights and Privileges.—All Persons who have Knowledge of any of these Abuses, are desired to give immediate Notice thereof to Mr *John Brownell*, Attorney at Law in *Liverpool*.

*To the Free Burgesses of LIVERPOOL :
As also to Others, who have been Witnesses after what Manner
the late Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament, for the
Borough and Corporation, has been conducted.*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMON Justice calls upon me to remind you that, preparatory to the Election, the High Sheriff of this County Palatine issued out (without any Delay) a necessary Precept, directed to the Worshipful *John Blayburne* junior, Esquire, Mayor ; *Robert Armitage* the younger, and *William Gregson*, Gentlemen, Bailiffs : In Consequence of which a Proclamation was publicly made, on the Day fixed for the Election to begin ; previous to which the Gentlemen Candidates waited upon the Mayor, and very cheerfully agreed, and recommended by the subscription of their Names, to have every Thing conducted after a peaceable and quiet Manner. The Tallies for polling were likewise agreed upon : A proper Number of Special Constables for preserving the Peace were prudently appointed ; and the Duty of that Trust as prudently and carefully executed.

During the Course of the Election no Disturbance happened, except what was occasioned by two Gentlemen in the Interest of Sir *E——C——* and *C——P——* with a few of their Abettors ; no Hind'rance of any persons (however lame or otherways infirm) coming or being brought to the Bars, or upon the Hustings, to give Votes. Before the Poll finally closed, the Worshipful Mayor caused several Proclamations to be made, at different Periods of Time, in order to prevent its being alleged that he was too hasty in adjourning the Poll ; and when the

journal

journeyment was made, it was to his Office in the public Exchange, the Morning following at nine o'Clock; to the observance of which Time he was very punctual, as he always was during the whole Time of the Election. After opening the Court of Election, the sealed Poll-Books were opened, the numbers of Pollers counted over, and agreed upon without the least Dispute. But to prevent a Return being made of the Gentlemen duly elected, a Scrutiny was demanded by M. *J--n T--le--n*, which was readily granted, and Gentlemen were likewise appointed, by mutual Consent of both Parties, to carry on that Work; and that an unexceptionable Time might be allowed to be prepared for it, the Worshipful the Mayor caused the Court of Election to be adjourned from *Tuesday* the seventh to *Monday* the thirteenth of this Instant at nine o'Clock in the Morning: His, with the Bailiffs Attendance, was exactly punctual; and after waiting a considerable Time for the Gentlemen demanding the Scrutiny, only *R--t C--l--ffz* Esquire and Mr. *J--n Br--wn-l* an Attorney made their Appearance. Mr. *Br--wn-l* read a Speech, by which, declaring the Sentiments of the other Gentlemen in Mr. *P--e's* Interest, he let the Mayor and Bailiffs understand, That the number of Voters in the different Classes he made particular Mention of, were so *multifarious*, or *multivarious*, as render'd them not fully prepared; therefore they declined entering upon a Scrutiny, but should bring it on in another Place. This, I apprehend, will be allow'd and taken to be the Purport and Meaning of the Words he express'd, by those who were then present, and attended to him. The Worshipful the Mayor ask'd if he wou'd let him have a Copy of it, and the Gentlemen's Names subscribed to it: His Reply was, That if it was agreed to, he should be waited upon. But it was not sent, nor was there that Decency of Regard shewn to him, as to come and acquaint him, that the Gentlemen declined to let him have a subscribed, or any Copy of it. Yet in the Evening a Paper was distributed about the Town, directed *To the Friends of Mr. POLE*; the Purport of which can be considered in no other Light, than strongly insinuating a high Reflection

Reflection upon the Mayor and Bailiffs, as Returning Officers; by endeavouring to persuade People to believe that a Scrutiny could redress only a part of the Grievances, of which he says they have just Right to complain; next alleging the short Time allow'd them to be prepared to proceed in a Scrutiny; therefore, by the Advice of Council the wave the Matter, in order to bring it before *The Honourable House of Commons*; after this Alderman G—e's late Advertisement is copied; which with great Justice declares, that the Free Burgeſſes have been deprived of their Rights and Privileges: This is ſo publicly known by fatal Experience, that the Sufferers are now determin'd to ſeek Redreſs, without Mr. Br-w-n-l's Advice or Aſſiſtance.

When you conſider that the Worſhipful the Mayor and Bailiffs gave their Votes in favour of *Charles Pole*, Eſquire; when you reflect upon their Conduct and Behaviour, as I have impartially and juſtly laid it before you; when you are further given to underſtand, that the Worſhipful the Mayor, ſo careful to avoid an inadvertant Miſtake in Conduct upon ſo intereſting an Occaſion, that he engaged the Attendance of a worthy Gentleman, as his Counſellor; what is it leſs than barbarous and cruel Treatment, to ſuffer a Paper, fraught with ſcandalous Inſinuations, to be diſperſed with deſign (if it carries any Meaning) to caſt a Cloud of Suſpicion upon what may, and ought, to be looked upon as remarkably upright Deportment, in a Prudent and right diſcerning Magiſtrate.

The Conduct of the Worſhipful the Mayor and Bailiffs, has been this Day too well expreſſed, to lie under any ſort of Censure from the infamous inſinuations of a Perſon, who is behaving ſo like himſelf, that he can't well be conſidered as acting out of Character. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

April 14, 1761,

Your humble Servant,

A Free Burgeſs.

SCRUTINEERS, appointed APRIL 7. 1761,

In the Exchange ; before John Blackburne the Younger, Esq; Mayor ; Robert Armitage the Younger, and William Gregson, Gentlemen, Bailiffs, by the Friends of Charles Pole, Esq; demanding the SCRUTINY, and the Friends of Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, Baronet.

For Sir WM. MEREDITH. For CHARLES POLE, Esq.

*Mr. Alderman Clegg.
Mr. Thomas Johnson.
Mr. William Haliday.
Mr. Richard Chaffers.
Mr. Isaac Oldham.
Mr. George Mort.
Mr. Caryl Fleetwood.
Mr. William Fleetwood.
Mr. Robert Richmond,
Mr. Robert Seel.
Mr. James Clegg.
Mr. James Barton.*

Examiners.

*Mr. John Grundy.
Mr. James Foster.
Mr. John Davies.*

*Mr. John Brownell.
Mr. Scrope Colquit.
Mr. Alderman Steers.
Mr. Alderman Shaw.
Mr. Alderman Spencer.
Mr. John Tarleton.
Mr. Alderman Goore.
Mr. Joseph Brooks.
Ralph Peters, Esq;
Mr. Alderman James Gildart.
Mr. John Livesley.
Mr. Bryan Blundell.*

Examiners.

*Mr. Joseph Jackson.
Mr. Stephen Tillinghast.
Mr. James Almond.*

Not more than five, nor less than three Scrutineers to attend on each Side.

The

The ADDRESS Presented to the Worshipful the MAYOR and BAILIFFS, upon Tuesday the 14th Day of April, 1761, Subscribed by above One Hundred of the principal Merchants and Tradesmen, and about One Hundred and Forty personally waited upon them with it.

To the Worshipful JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq; MAYOR, ROBERT ARMITAGE, and WILLIAM GREGSON, Gentlemen BAILIFFS, of the Borough and Corporation of LIVERPOOL, in the County of Lancaster.

THE Friends of Sir William Meredith desire to take this first Opportunity of Expressing, not Our Approbation only, but Veneration for the Justice, Candour and Dignity You maintained in the late Election. To Your equal Candour and Moderation, that prevailed during the whole Contest, We beg leave to return Our most sincere Thanks, for that public and lasting Benefit We may hope to receive from the Examples You have given to every future Magistrate.

We are,

With the greatest Respect, &c.

To which ADDRESS Mr. MAYOR returned the following Answer.

IF Our Conduct has given Satisfaction, it gives me infinite Pleasure.

THE

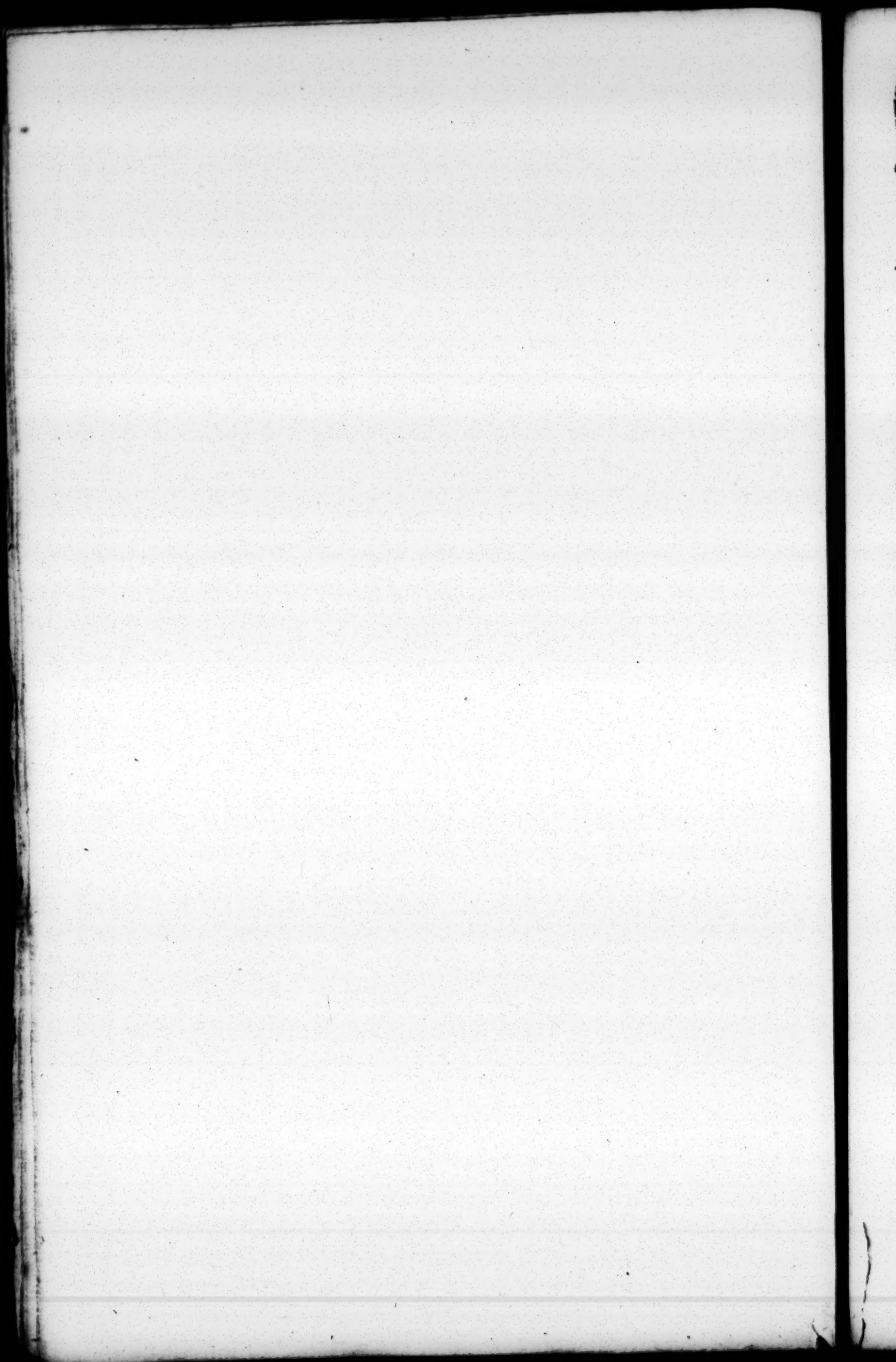
THE
P O L L,
FOR THE
ELECTION
OF
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR THE
BOROUGH AND CORPORATION
OF
L I V E R P O O L.

THE CANDIDATES

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH, BARONET,
SIR ELLIS CUNLIFFE, BARONET,
AND CHARLES POLE, ESQUIRE.

Begun and held in the EXCHANGE of the said Town, on
Tuesday the 31st Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one, before the
Worshipful JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq; Mayor, WILLIAM
GREGSON and ROBERT ARMITAGE, junior, Gentlemen,
Bailiffs of the said Borough and Corporation.

LIVERPOOL: PRINTED BY JOHN SADLER,
FOR JOHN SIBBALD, BOOKSELLER IN CASTLE-STREET.





The P O L L for the Election of Members of Parliament for the Borough of LIVERPOOL, &c.

Note. Those mark'd *m* are for Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, Bart.
Those mark'd *c* for Sir ELLIS CUNLIFFE, Bart: And
Those mark'd *p* for CHARLES POLE, Esquire.

A			
A	Braham Tho. watch m.	—	<i>c p</i>
	Robert, taylor	—	<i>c p</i>
	Abbot Wm. butcher Brindle	<i>c p</i>	
	Edw. fadler	—	<i>c p</i>
Abbot George, shoemaker		<i>m</i>	
John, glass-grinder Chester		<i>m</i>	
Ackess Wm. tobacconist		<i>m</i>	
James, potter	—	<i>m</i>	
John, cooper	—	<i>m</i>	
Edward, potter Staffordshire		<i>m</i>	
Adlam James, potter		<i>c p</i>	
Agnew James, stay-maker	—	<i>c p</i>	
David, merchant	—	<i>c p</i>	
Ainsworth Richard, cooper	—	<i>c p</i>	
Aldersey Richard, gent.	—	<i>c p</i>	
Alcock Edward, painter	—	<i>c p</i>	
Aldridge Joseph, joiner	—	<i>c p</i>	
Allen Peter, sail-maker	—	<i>m c</i>	
George, glass-maker	—	<i>c p</i>	
Richard, surgeon, Bury		<i>m</i>	
Almond James, joiner	—	<i>c p</i>	
John, hatter	—	<i>c p</i>	
Amery Thomas, baker	—	<i>c p</i>	
Samuel, upholsterer		<i>m</i>	
Robert, flax-dress Warrington,		<i>c p</i>	
John, ditto ditto		<i>c p</i>	
Ambrose George, barber	—	<i>m</i>	
Anderton John, potter	—	<i>m</i>	
Anyon Benjamin, ship-wright		<i>m</i>	
Joseph, roper, London		<i>m</i>	
Ansdell Thomas, Shipwright		<i>c p</i>	
John, stationer	—	<i>m c</i>	
Anderton Henry, lock-smith Ashton		<i>m</i>	
Thomas, Shoemaker		<i>m</i>	
Antrobus Thomas, surgeon	—	<i>c p</i>	
Andrews Peter, roper	—	<i>m</i>	
Appleton Samuel, shoe-maker		<i>c p</i>	
John, roper	—	<i>c p</i>	
Samuel, distiller	—	<i>c p</i>	
Thomas, miller	—	<i>c p</i>	
Samuel, cooper	—	<i>m</i>	
James, miller	—	<i>c p</i>	
Henry, barber	—	<i>c p</i>	
Arrowsmith James, saddler	—	<i>c p</i>	
Henry, cutler	—	<i>c p</i>	
Hugh, collier, St. Helen		<i>m</i>	
Armitage Robert, merchant	—	<i>c p</i>	
Robert, jun. ditto	—	<i>c p</i>	

Arnold Thomas, taylor	—	<i>c p</i>
Arnett Thomas, furrier, Chester	<i>m</i>	
Ashton Edward, brazier	—	<i>m</i>
James, mariner	—	<i>c p</i>
Isaac, anchor-smith	—	<i>c p</i>
Richard, mariner, Preston,		<i>c p</i>
Henry, plumber	—	<i>c p</i>
William, joiner	—	<i>m</i>
Ashcroft William, ship-wright		<i>c p</i>
Astley James, tobacconist	—	<i>c p</i>
Hamerton, esq; Preston	—	<i>c p</i>
Aspden Richard, officer	—	<i>c p</i>
Aspinall Thomas, gent.	—	<i>c p</i>
James, plumber	—	<i>c p</i>
Aspden Thomas, shoe-maker		<i>c p</i>
Atkinson William, husbandman	<i>m</i>	
Abel, shoe-maker	<i>m</i>	
John, mariner	—	<i>m</i>
Samuel, shoe-maker	<i>m</i>	
Atherton William, glass-m.	<i>m</i>	
William, jun. ditto	<i>m</i>	
George, taylor	—	<i>m p</i>
John, esq; merchant	<i>m</i>	<i>c</i>
John, ditto	—	<i>m c</i>
Atkis Richard, comptroller	—	<i>c p</i>
Aven Edward, upholsterer	—	<i>m</i>
Axton Thomas, black-smith	—	<i>c p</i>
Anyon Thomas, mariner	—	<i>m</i>
Askew John, potter	—	<i>c p</i>
Abby Richard, turner	—	<i>c p</i>
Ainsley William, jun. paviour London	<i>m</i>	
Anderfen William, brewer	<i>m</i>	

B			
B	Ailey Thomas, gent. Flint		<i>c p</i>
	Thomas, house-carpenter	<i>m</i>	
Bamber William, mug-man	—	<i>c p</i>	
William, taylor	—	<i>c p</i>	
John, sailor	—	<i>c p</i>	
Ballard Edward, sawyer	—	<i>c p</i>	
Robert, cabinet-maker	<i>m</i>		
James, pipe-maker	—	<i>c p</i>	
Baxter John, sen. potter	—	<i>c p</i>	
James, ditto	—	<i>c p</i>	
John, jun ditto	—	<i>c p</i>	
Thomas, cabinet-maker	—	<i>c p</i>	
Samuel, potter	—	<i>c p</i>	
Peter, block-maker	—	<i>c p</i>	
Baxendale Josiah, cabinet-maker	<i>m</i>	<i>c</i>	

Baxendale Lloyd, cabinet-maker	m	c	Berey Wm. gent.	m	
Joseph, ditto	m		Berey John, officer, Crosbie	c	p
Barnet Thomas, shoe-maker	c	p	Bury Rd. merchant, Manchester	c	p
Baron John, carter	c	p	Bellin Robert, roper	c	p
John, ditto	c	p	Bell William, taylor, Derby	m	
Banks John, shoe-maker	c	p	Joseph, cooper	m	
Richard, corx-factor	c	p	Beckonsfall Sam. cork-cutter	c	p
Samuel, turner	m		Sam. jun. merchant	m	c
Thomas, ditto	m	c	Benson Wm. marin. Ulverstone	c	p
Rev. James Blackrod	c	p	John, merchant	c	p
Baldwin Tho. jun. vicar Leland	c	p	Bevington Thomas, gardener	c	p
John Chester	c	p	Bevan John, anchor-smith	c	p
Barton James, brewer	m	c	Tho. cabinet-maker	m	
Thomas, potter Ormsk.	m		Edw. joiner	c	p
James, jun.	m		Sam. ditto	m	
John, house-carpenter Orm.	c	p	Bedson John, ditto	m	c
James, cabinet-maker	m		Beardsworth Tim. ditto	m	
William, boat-b. Rockhouse	m		Betterton Francis,	m	c
Barnes Robert, watch-maker	m	c	Bennion Busby B. merch. Manch.	m	
William, chandler	m		Bannister John, shoem. London	m	
Robert, smith	c	p	Thomas, sadler	m	
William, cooper Brumbro	m		Bigland Tho. house-carpenter	m	
Banner Thomas, barber	c	p	John, sailer	m	
Banks William, file-cutter	m		Birchall James, carter	m	
Backhouse James, joiner	m	c	John, ship-wright	c	p
Thomas, ditto	m		John, jun. ditto	c	p
John, merchant	c	p	Tho. butcher	c	p
Barton Thomas. carpenter	m		Sam. grocer	c	p
Barnes Theophilus, mariner	m		Joshua, anchor-smith	m	
Barlow John, roper	c	p	Henry, slater	c	p
Barnabas, bricklayer	m		Biggins Thomas, mariner	m	
Richard, ditto	m	c	Bibby Henry, black-sm. Kirkby	c	p
Barker William, grocer	c	p	James, bricklayer	c	p
John, flax-dress. Holliwell	m		Thomas, ditto	m	
Bailey James, gent. Stapley	c	p	William, sailer	c	p
Ball Benjamin, butcher	m		James, sail-maker	m	
Hugh, mariner	m	c	John, roper, London	c	p
Joseph, ship-wright	m		Bird Joseph, merchant	c	p
Abel, boat-builder	m		Bixteth Thomas, smith	m	c
Barrow Henry, shoe-maker	m		Birch James, pipe-m. Rainford	m	
Thomas, labourer	m		Billinge John, mariner, Ormskirk	m	
Peter, merchant	m		Bispham Edw. cabinet-m. Lond.	m	
Daniel, joiner, Neston	m		Blundell William, merchant	c	p
Henry, mariner	c	p	Bryan, ditto	c	p
Barbon Giles, pewterer	c	p	Jonathan, ditto	c	p
Bateman Thomas, smith	c	p	Richard, mercer	c	p
Percival, esq; Chesh.	m		John, ditto	c	p
Bannister John, cabinet-maker	m		Th. potter, Lancaster	c	p
William, officer	c	p	Thomas, sail-maker	c	p
Thomas, sadler	m		Blackburne Jonat. cordwainer	m	
Baker Peter, ship-wright	m		John, jun. esq; Mayor	c	p
Barret Thomas, potter	m		John, esq; Orford	c	p
Beasley John, smith, Litherland	m	c	William skinner	c	p
James, stay-maker	c	p	Blackwood Isaac, merchant	m	
Berrys William, bricklayer	c	p	Blakeway Rd. sadler, Ormskirk	c	p
Thomas, ditto	c	p	Edward, cooper	c	p
Bennett Sam. Great Soughall	m		Blakelidge William. taylor	m	c
Rob. ship-wright	m		Blimstone Tho. shoe-m. Chorley	m	
Peter, butcher	c	p	Blumfield Henry, Northwich	c	p
James, ditto	m		Bleven James, mariner	c	p
Berry Henry, engineer	c	p	Boulton Thomas, ditto	c	p
John, book-keeper	c	p	Richard, smith	m	

Boulton T
S
J
H
R
Borrowda
Boardman
Boats Wi
Barny Jo
Baker Jo
Bayer Jo
Bath Wi
Boole Ni
Boulton L
Bour John
Bour Rob
Bour Jo
Th
Jo
Jo
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Th
Wi
He
Ed
Jo
Th
Bour J
Bourton
Bour Jo
Bourfield
Bourbill
C
S
J
Bdock L
Bour Geor
Bour Jon
Jose
Jam
Bour Jo
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Th
Edw
Th
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Bour R
T
Bour Rob
Th
Geor
Rich
Bourton
Bour T
Edw
Bour V
Bour Ge

THE POLL, &c.

5

Boulton Thomas, butcher	—	c	p
Samuel, husbandman	ms		
John, porter	ms		
Henry, smith	ms		
Rd. shoe-m. Formby	ms		
Borrowdall Tho. horn turner	ms		
Boardman William, joiner	—	c	p
Boats William, mariner	—	c	p
Bony John, butcher	ms		
Boner John, mercht. Manchef.	ms		
Boyer John, tanner	ms		
Bouth William, roper	—	c	p
Bottle Nicholas, chandler	ms		
Bowland Nicholas, ironmonger	ms		
Boor John, officer, Hale	—	c	p
and Rob. bricklayer, Northop	—	c	p
Brown Joshua, clock-maker	—	c	p
Thomas, house-carpenter	—	c	p
Joseph, roper	ms		
John, tobacco-nist	—	c	p
William, barber	—	c	p
Joseph, joiner	ms		
William, sexton	—	c	p
Thomas, roper	ms		
John, boat-builder	—	c	p
Richard, barber	ms		
Thomas, slater	—	c	p
William, cooper	ms		
Henry, watch-maker	ms		
Edward, grocer	ms		
John, potter	ms		
Thomas, husbandman	—	c	p
alburn Joseph, ship-wright	ms		
therton William, barber	ms		
an John, bricklayer	—	c	p
amfield James, surgeon	—	c	p
anbill George, tobacco-nist	—	c	p
George, potter	ms		
Samuel, ditto	ms		
Jonat. cabinet-maker	—	c	p
ldock Rd. sailor, Isleman	ms		
George, shoe-maker	ms		
Jonathan, merchant	—	c	p
Joseph, architect	—	c	p
James, tobacco-nist	—	c	p
John, merchant	—	c	p
Thomas, porter	—	c	p
Th mas, taylor	ms		
Edward, cooper	—	c	p
Thomas, roper	ms		
Thomas, potter	—	c	p
ton Robert, rev.	—	c	p
Thomas, merchant	ms		
Robert, ship-wright	—	c	p
Thomas, stay-maker	—	c	p
George, merchant	—	c	p
Richard, mariner	—	c	p
ton William, barber	ms		
ill Thomas, ditto	ms		
Edward, draper	ms		
ell William, butcher	ms		
y George, cornfactor	ms		p

32 31 31

Bradley Peter, gun-smith	—	c	p
Edmund, potter	ms		
Henry, nailor	—	c	p
Briggs Joshua, tobacco-nist	—	c	p
Tho officer, Lancaster	ms		
Broughton William, ironmonger	ms		
Brownall John, gent.	—	c	p
Brundrett William, slater	ms		
Bradshaw Edmund, mason	—	c	p
Joseph, sailor	—	c	p
Sir Roger, Haigh	—	c	p
Brookfield John, mariner	—	c	p
Brownhead Josiah, slater	ms		
Brettargh Edward, roper	—	c	p
Branagan Lawrence, gardener	—	c	p
Bradburn Jonat. plumber, Prest.	—	c	p
Burgefs Thomas, cordwainer	—	c	p
Button John, bricklayer	—	c	p
Bulfield Richard, taylor	—		p
Daniel, stay-maker	ms		
Burgefs William, baker	—	c	p
Bezalliet, watch-maker	ms		
Richard, mariner	—	c	p
Hugh, shoe-maker	ms		
Bulkeley William, Whitechurch	—	c	p
Bunnell James, butcher	ms		
Bame Henry, potter	—	c	p
Burrows Robert, ditto	—	c	p
John, joiner	—	c	p
Bullen Hugh, potter	ms		
William, ditto	ms		
Christopher, merchant	ms		
Bushell Thomas, watchmaker	ms		
George, cork-cutter	ms		
Burk William, mariner	ms		p
Buckton Peter, hatter, Manchef.	ms		
Byron William, ship-wright	ms		
William, anchor-smith	ms		

C

Catterall Gilbert, shoe-maker	ms		
Thomas, bricklayer	ms	c	
Jonat. potter	—	c	p
William, ditto	ms		
James, roper. Wig.	ms		
Jonat. ferry-man	—	c	p
James, ship-wright	ms		
Cardwell William, cooper	ms	c	
Caldwell Charles, merchant	ms	c	
Cafe Henry, ship-wright	ms		
Carter John, cooper	ms	c	
William, sailor	—	c	p
Thomas, mercer	ms	c	
Carr Lawrence, merchant.	—	c	p
William, ditto.	ms		
Carrington Peter, joiner	—	c	p
Campbell James, merchant	ms	c	
George, merchant	ms	c	
Catterwood Robert, cooper	ms	c	
Cahoun Walter, apothecary	—	c	p
Callow Thomas, cooper	—	c	p
Caven Edward, roper	—	c	p

32 35 29

Cannell John, boat-builder	—	778	Cort Tho. chandler, Lancaster	778
Cash Michael, slater	—	778	Cock Thomas, roper	—
Cartmell Tho. plumber, Lanc.	—	778	Cockett Mordecai, slater	—
Cadwell Tho. gard. Knowsley	—	778	Thomas, ditto	—
Chapman Robert, ship-wright	—	778	William, ditto	—
James, cornfactor	—	778 c	John, putter	—
Chubbard Thomas, painter	—	778	Cowill John, mason	—
John, mariner	—	778	Thomas, ditto	—
Chadwick John, brass-founder	—	c p	Colquitt John, esq; collector	—
Edward, shoe-maker	—	c p	Scrope, gent.	—
William, ditto	—	778	Thomas, gent.	—
James, ditto	—	778	Coventry Thomas, potter	778
Thomas, butcher	—	778	Ralph, ditto	—
John, joiner	—	778	Robert, ditto	778
Richard, ditto	—	778	John, roper	778
Caddack George, collar-maker	—	778 p	Ralph, potter	778
Christian John, ship-wright	—	778	Coppell Richard, blacksmith	778
Charles James, brewer	—	c p	William, ditto	—
William, officer	—	c p	James, taylor	—
George, cabinet-maker	—	c p	Josiah, boat-builder	778
Thomas, sail-maker	—	c p	James, mariner	778
Charles, cabinet-maker	—	c p	John, brass-found Birm.	—
Charnock William, shoe-maker	778		Cooper Thomas, hatter	778
Henry, ditto	—	c p	Joseph, slater	778
Thomas, roper	—	778	Cottymen Philip, taylor	778
Chorley John, rev. Monton	—	c p	Cobham Elijah, sail-maker	—
Chaffers Richard, potter	—	778	Cook Thomas, cork-cutter	—
William, mariner	—	778	Robinson, upholsterer	778
Thomas, ditto	—	c p	Charles, merchant	778
Cheshire John, tanner	—	778	John, potter	778
Robert, druggist	—	778	Thomas, weaver, Longton	—
John, merchant Warr.	—	778	Coupland Richard, joiner	778
Joseph, Tanner	—	778	John, chandler	778
Richard, joiner	—	c p	Robert, cabinet-maker	778
Churchman Edward, butcher	—	c p	Coleman Robert, baker	778
Clarkson Peter, potter, Lanc.	—	c p	Cowley Thomas, house-carpenter	—
Clegg Joseph, merchant	—	778	Roger, slater	778
James, gent.	—	778 c	Nehemiah, joiner	—
Charles, cooper	—	c p	Stretch, mariner	—
Manwaring, gent.	—	778	John, stay maker	778
Clare Thomas, saddler	—	c p	Robert, bricklayer	778
Thomas, roper	—	c p	Conway John, cooper	—
Samuel, flax-dresser	—	c p	Cottam Tho. locksmith, Ashton	778
Cliff Edward, ditto	—	c p	John, gunsmith, Lancaster,	778
William, sail-maker	—	778	Comor John, joiner	778
Clucas Thomas, taylor	—	c p	Cowband Richard, Gentlemen	778
Clowes George, merchant	—	778	Cotton Thomas, saddler	778
Clark William, tobacco-nist	—	c p	Coilier Robert, hatter	—
William, tinman, Whatley	—	c p	Collister Robert, shipwright	778
William, slater	—	778	Crompton John, gentleman	—
John, grocer	—	c p	Cropper William, slater	778
Clay Robert, mariner	—	778	Richard, butcher	778
Richard, merchant	—	c p	Thomas, lathcleaver	—
Close Ralph, slater	—	778	Edward, draper	—
Clemens James, mariner	—	c p	William, slater	—
Cleague William, mariner	—	778	James, lath-cleaver	—
Clarkson Wm. joiner, Wigan	—	778	Thomas, draper	—
Benj. sailor, Warring.	—	778	Crook Henry, carter	—
Clayton Peter, blackf. Crosbie	—	778	Croft Nicholas, joiner	—
Coff Joseph, butcher	—	778	William, barber	778
Joseph, jun.	—	778	John, nailor	—
James, watchgilder	—	778	Craven Charles, merchant	—

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THE POLL, &c.

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Critchlow John, plaisterer — 773
 James, brewer — 773
 John, gardiner — c p
 Abram, roper — 773
 John, joiner — c p
 Thomas, gardiner — 773
 Thomas, joiner — c p
 Crosbie John, merchant — c p
 William, ditto — c p
 Ioseph, Anchor-smith — c p
 Croften John, block-maker — c p
 Edward, ditto — 773
 Croft Martin, potter — c p
 Thomas, butcher — 773
 Crawford John, potter — 773
 Curry Henry, potter — 773
 Cumberbach Roger, esq; Chester — c p
 Cunliffe Robert, merchant — c p
 George, whistler — 773 c
 Curlett Daniel, taylor — c p
 Cummings Robert, joiner — 773

D

Dakin Philip, tanner — 773
 Dagnall Adam, St. Helen's — 773
 Henry, gardener — c p
 Thomas, comb-m. — 773
 Davis James, bricklayer, London — 773
 John, esq; — c p
 John, shoe-maker — 773
 Thomas, tobacconist, — 773 c
 Robert, taylor — 773
 John, slater — 773 c
 John, sail-maker — 773
 William, roper — c p
 John, shipwright — 773
 John, butcher — c p
 John, jun. esq; — c p
 Thomas, tobacc. Whitehaven — c p
 Thomas, spring-maker — 773
 Dale John, sexton — c p
 Thomas, taylor — c p
 William, potter — 773
 Dawson Nicholas, plaisterer — c p
 James, shoemaker — c p
 Thomas, ditto, Wigan — 773 c
 Richard, esq; engineer — c
 Davison Robert, chandler — 773
 William, draper, — 773
 Darwin Samuel, smith — c p
 William, ditto — 773
 Davenport William, merchant — 773
 Christopher, ditto — 773
 John, officer — c p
 Day John, butcher — 773
 Dagger John, roper — c p
 Denham John, mercht. — 773 c
 Denton Thomas, hatter, Warring. — 773
 James, shipwright — 773
 Deane Edward, mariner — c p
 William, whistler — c p
 William, jun. ditto — c p

Deane Richard, roper — c p
 John, sail-maker — 773
 Derbyshire Wm. gent Moore — c p
 John, cabinet-m. — 773 c
 William, mason — c p
 Dennet John, gent: Wavertree — c p
 Ditton Thomas, pilot — 773
 Dixon William, potter — 773
 Dodd Tho. officer, Highlake — c p
 Dobson John, merchant — 773
 William, boat-man — c p
 Ralph, shipwright — 773
 Done Robert, merchant — 773
 Thomas, joiner — 773
 Downward Tho. roper, Park gate — 773
 Richard, sugar-baker — 773 c
 Charles, pilot — 773
 Charles, Park-gate — 773
 Downing Samuel, watch-maker — 773
 Domvill Samuel, shipwright — 773 p
 Doughty John, potter, Staffordsh. — 773
 Dobb Thomas, cabinet-maker — 773
 Thomas, plaisterer — 773

Drinkwater George, mariner — c p
 Dutton James, butcher — 773
 Dugdall John, shoe-maker — c p
 Dutton Ioseph, butcher — 773
 William, boat-builder — c p
 Richard, mariner — c p
 Ioseph, chandler — 773
 Dunbar Thomas, merchant — 773
 Dunbibin Bartholomew, potter — 773
 John, ditto — 773
 Daniel, ditto — 773
 Ralph, bricklayer — 773
 Dundas James, mariner — 773
 Ducker William, comb-maker — 773
 Edward, potter — 773
 Robert, officer — c p
 Douglass Richardson, merchant — 773
 Duxberry Thomas, bricklayer — 773
 Duggin John, roper — c p
 Dunn Robert, boat-builder — 773
 Dugdale James, bricklayer — 773 c
 Dyke John, shoe-maker, Walton — 773 p
 William, taylor — c p
 Dyson James, officer — 773 c

E

Eatham Edward, weaver — c p
 Peter, labourer — c p
 Edwards Aaron, barb. Chirk-castle — 773
 Earle Ralph, merchant — c p
 William, ditto — c p
 William, cooper — c p
 Eaton Millington, esq; — c p
 James, pipe-maker — 773
 Eccleston Jonathan, butcher — c p
 Richard, white-cooper — 773
 Robert, butcher — 773 c
 Jonathan, potter — c p
 Eden James, ship-wright — c p

Eden John, plumber — c p
 Thomas, shoe-maker — c p
 John, cabinet-maker — c p
 Thomas, merchant — c p
 Edmondson Jn. mariner, Isleman m
 Edwardson John, watch-maker m
 William, grocer — m
 Edwards Peter, mason — m
 Humphrey, shipwright m
 Thomas, mariner — m
 Griffith, Middlewich m
 Thomas, stone-cutter m
 Elliott John, glover — c p
 John, breeches-maker — m c
 Elston William, barber — c p
 Ellam John, plumber — m c
 Pattison, druggist, Chester m
 Ellison Edward, cabinet-maker c p
 Rev. Thomas, Chorley c p
 Ellis William, gent. Flint — c p
 Empson James, shoe-maker — m
 Emerson James, mariner — c p
 English James, smith — m
 Eves Edward, brazier — m
 John, pot painter — m
 John, potter — c p
 Everard William, shoe-maker c p
 William, mariner — c p
 William, jun. roper — c p
 John, potter — m
 Evanston William, blacksmith — c p
 Evans Roger, hatter — m
 Edward, pilot — c p
 Ambrose, upholst. Chester c p
 Eyes John, cabinet-maker — c p
 James, ditto — c p

F

F Airclough Thomas, taylor m
 Henry, slater — c p
 Edward, joiner m
 John, taylor — c p
 William — m
 Fairhurst John, weaver — m
 Richard, cooper — m
 Thomas, potter — m
 Robert, cabinet-maker m
 Farrington William, merchant m c
 Fairer Nathan, taylor — c p
 Farmer Joseph, in the army — c p
 Falkner Thomas, merchant — c p
 Farrer Timothy, ditto — m
 John, shoe-maker — c p
 Farnworth Thomas, boat-builder m
 Fardoe John, shipwright — c p
 Fairfax John, merchant — m
 Fazakerley John, gent. Latham m
 Fewler John, tobacconist — c p
 John, clock-maker — c p
 Samuel, cabinet-maker c p
 Fell Richard, sail-maker — m
 William, tobacconist — m

Fell Th. mill-wr. near Ulverstone c p
 Fearon Samuel, shipwright — c p
 Finney Joseph, clock-maker — m c
 John, ditto — m
 Fisher Roger, shipwright — c p
 James, grocer — m
 Joseph, shoe-maker — c p
 Joseph, potter — c p
 John, cabinet-m. Tranmore m
 John, potter — c p
 John, shoe-maker — c p
 Thomas, butcher — m
 John, potter — m
 Finlow Richard, ironmonger m
 Finley John, joiner — m
 Fleetwood James, joiner — c p
 George, do London m
 Caryl, sen. mercer m
 Charles, block-maker m
 William, merchant m
 Bevington, glazier — c p
 Robert, cooper — m
 Peter, sailor — m
 Thomas, flax-dresser c p
 Caryl, jun. gent. — m
 Fletcher John, gardener — c p
 Francis, Toxteth Park c p
 Thomas, felt-maker c p
 Thomas, cooper — c p
 William, glass-maker c p
 James, taylor — m
 Henry, upholst. Derby c p
 Flannegan Bryan, gardener — c p
 Fogg John, Bickerstaff — m
 Fox Henry, sailor, Preefall — c p
 Tho. merch Old Hollins c p
 Robert, potter — m
 Ford Thomas, block-maker c p
 Stephen, chandler — c p
 Matthew, merchant — m
 Foster James, inn-keeper — c p
 John, block-maker — c p
 Forstth John, snuff-maker — c p
 Forbes Edward, merchant — m c
 Folds John, carver — m
 Foden Ralph, barber — c p
 Forshaw Edward, slater — m
 Forrest Peter, tobacconist — m
 Foxcroft Thomas, merchant — m
 Folks John, esq. Chester m
 Francis Rob. taylor, — m
 Richard, shoe-maker — m
 Tho. roper — c p
 Frazier John, potter — c p
 Frodsham John, butcher — c p
 Frith William, mariner — m c

G

G Arliffe Tho. cabinet-ma. m c
 Garnett Tho. Laneaster c p
 Gally Tho. boat-builder — c p
 William, dyer — m

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Gally Thomas, officer — c p
 Gamon John, Sailor — c p
 Thomas, Mariner — m c
 Richard, do. Highlake — c p
 James, do. — c p
 John, Butcher — e p
 Garner Edmund, Blockmaker — m c
 James, Roper — m
 John, Potter — m c
 Wm. Blockmak. Lancast. — m
 Gardner William, Merchant — m c
 Gaulter William, joiner, London — m
 Gawith John, Mariner — c p
 Garlick Ralph, ironmonger — m
 Gee Edmund, house-carpenter — c p
 Wm. block-maker, London — c p
 Gerrard Peter, joiner — m
 Richard, Apothecary — c p
 Thomas, house-carpenter — m
 Richd. senr. Gent. Chest. — c p
 Gildart Richard, Esq. — c p
 Rd. jun. Merch. London — c p
 Francis. Gent. Town-cl. — c p
 James, Merchant — c p
 Gibson William, Watchmaker — m c
 Thomas, House-carpenter — m
 Jonathan, Landwaiter — c p
 Daniel, Watch-tool-maker — c p
 Wm. (or Gibbons) joiner — m
 Charles, joiner — m
 Jonathan, Blockmaker — c p
 Thomas, File-cutter — m
 Robert, Gunsmith — m
 Gillison William, Taylor, — c p
 William, Merch. Lancast. — c p
 Gill Robert, Salt Officer, Hale — c p
 Thomas, Cooper — c p
 Giles Isaac, Shoemaker — m c
 Gillam Geo. Wheelw. Southwell — m
 Glover Thomas, Horse-hirer — m
 George, Butcher — m
 John, Cabinetmak. Warr. — m c
 Matth. Potter, Staffordsh. — m
 Gladdin William, Sawyer — c p
 John, ditto. — c p
 Glave Robert, brazier — c p
 Gilbert James, Farmer, Parkgate — c p
 Gibson James, potter — m
 Glegg John Baskerville, esq; Gayton, — m
 Goodwin John, merchant — c p
 Samuel, cooper — m
 William, esq; waver. — c p
 Charles, merch. Chester — c p
 Goore Charles, ditto — c p
 William, sadler, — m c
 Richard, merchant — c p
 John, ditto — c p
 William, sailmaker, — m
 Robert, cooper — c p
 Thomas, barber — m
 William, ditto — m

Goore John, cooper — m
 Golightly Richard, shipwright — c p
 Thomas, merchant — m c
 Goulding Edward, bricklayer — m
 Nathaniel, tobacconist — c p
 Lawrence, bricklayer — m
 James, cabinet-maker — m
 Nathaniel, pot painter — m
 Gregson William, merchant — c p
 William, cooper — c p
 Henry, barber — m c
 Thomas, block-maker — c p
 Griffin John, sailor — m
 Grundy James, bricklayer — c p
 James, surveyor — c p
 Stephen, bricklayer — c p
 John, brewer — m
 Grimbalston Thomas, carver — c p
 Henry, cooper — m
 Gorrell John, merchant — c p
 Gosnal Charles, officer, Preston — c p
 Gordon James, merchant — c p
 Goston John, slater — m
 Thomas, watch-tool-maker — m
 Thomas, cabinet-maker — m
 William, slater — c p
 Humphrey, barber — m
 Gorstidge Thomas, draper — m
 Griffith Edward, merchant — c p
 William, barber — c p
 Joseph, merch. Hereford — m
 John, potter — c p
 Joseph, breeches-maker — m
 Greenwood Matthew, salt collector — c p
 Green Robert, brazier — c p
 James, white-smith — m
 William, boat-builder — c p
 Thomas, shoe-maker — c p
 Grayson Edward, shipwright — m c
 Daniel, labourer — m
 Graves Robert, merchant — m c
 Gradwell William, brewer — m c
 Greenham Richard, chandler — c p
 Grimditch John, roper — m
 William, smith — c p
 Greenup Thomas, ironmonger — c p
 Gray John, plasterer — c p
 Grice William, potter — m
 Guy Thomas, house-carpenter — m
 Thomas, bricklayer — m
 Peter, sailor — c p
 Henry, boat-builder — m
 Richard, bricklayer — m
 William, shoe-maker — c p
 Guyle Edward, butcher — c p
 Gwin Richard, gunsmith — m
 H
 Hartley Thomas, cooper — c p
 James, gent. Wigan — c p
 George, gent. — c p
 William, shipwright — m

Hartley James, barber	—	m		Harding Winfield, merchant	—	100	
William, potter	—		e p	Harvey John, Pericot turnpike,	—	70	
Halfall William, barber	—	m		Thomas, bricklayer	—	70	
George, smith	—	m		Hales Thomas, upholsterer,	—	70	
Arthur, cooper	—		e p	Nathaniel, cooper	—	70	
Harrison William, taylor, Crosby	m			Tho. jun. ironmonger	—	70	
Isaac, ditto	—		e p	Robert, block-maker	—	70	
Richard, carter	—		e p	Hamer Henry, gent.	—		c p
John, gardener	—		e p	Hasledine James, anchor-smith	—	70	
Edward, butcher	—	m		James, shoe-maker	—	70	
Richard, do. Warrington	—		c p	Halliday William, merchant	—	70	
Lawrence, sailor	—		c p	Hardware Henry, capt. Everton	—		c
Henry, taylor, Down Hol.	m			Hayhurst Richard, cabinet-maker	—		c p
James, cooper	—		e p	Hannis John, ditto, London	—	70	
John, potter	—		c p	Hankinson Robert, cooper	—	70	
James, butcher	—		c p	Hamlett William, plaisterer	—		c p
Peter, boat-builder	—	m		Hallett John, hatter	—	70	
Thomas, pilot	—		e p	Hargraves James, ditto	—	70	
William, joiner, Berflam	m			Holliwell William, ship-wright	—	70	
John, shoe-maker	—	m		Hardwick John, plaisterer	—	70	
Jeremiah, ditto	—		c p	Hall John, anchor-smith	—	70	
Richard, cabinet-maker	m			William, sailor	—	70	
Daniel, shoe-maker	m			William, gent Norley	—		c p
John, butcher	—	m		Hafwell John, shoe-maker	—	70	
Peter, anchor-smith	—		c p	Harrocks William, roper	—		c p
Richard, barber	—	m		John, Slater, Bolton	—	70	
Thomas, block-maker	—		c p	Hawkins Samuel, hatter	—	70	
Thomas, cooper	—		c p	Hesdon Thomas, cabinet-maker	—		c p
William, joiner	—	70		Hey George, gent. Everton	—	70	
John, gardener	—	70		Thomas, ship-wright	—	70	p
Lawrence, potter	—	70		Thomas, merchant	—	70	
Thomas, cooper	—	70		George, white-smith	—		c p
Henry, potter	—		c p	Cornelius, tobacconist	—	70	
Harley Thomas, shoe-maker	m			Henshaw John, sailor	—		c p
Hatton James, officer	—		c p	Heywood Arthur, merchant	—		c p
William, grocer	—		c p	Benjamin, ditto	—		c p
James, black-smith	—	70		Hesketh Robert, merchant	—	70	c
Harper William, shoe-maker	m			William, potter	—	70	
John, fadler	—		c p	Head Edmund, mariner	—		c p
Richard, cooper	—		c p	Herron Jonathan, taylor	—		c p
Henry, shipwright	—	70	c	Heapy William, draper	—	70	
John, broker	—	70		Peter, ditto, London	—	70	
Hardwick Joseph, horse-hirer	m			Heath Richard, barber	—	70	
Halewood William, smith	—	70		Heblethwaite Christopher, roper	—		c p
Samuel, cooper	—		c p	Henshaw John, tanner	—	70	
Henry, bricklayer	—	70		Heys Henry, joiner	—	70	
Haydock Roger, mercer	—	70		Hill Ralph, sawyer	—	70	
Abram, mariner	—		e p	Hindley Adam, tobacconist	—		c p
James, boat-builder	m			Holt Thomas, merchant	—	70	
Roger, potter	—	70		Hosby Wm. labourer, London	m		
Nathan, ditto	—	70		Hoskinson Jn. shoe-m. Staffordsh.	m		
James, carpenter	—	70		Heath Robert, smith	—		c p
Hadwen Isaac, clock-maker	—	70	e	Herbert Jeffery, shoe-maker	—		c p
Joseph, ditto	—	70		Higgins William, founder	—	70	
Harrison Edward, joiner	—		c p	Higginson John, shoe-maker	—	70	
Harling Joseph, cabinet-maker	m			William, bricklayer	—		c p
Hamilton John, merch. Wavertree	m			Richard, gent. Lunt	m		
Hayes Stephen, merchant	—	70		William, merchant	m		c
Thomas, mariner	—	70		Hinton Charles, anchorsmith	—		c p
William, ditto	—	70		Hilliard George, cooper	—		c p
Henry, barber	—	70		Robert, bricklayer	—	70	

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Hilliard William, grocer —	ms	Holt Richard, tobaccoist, —	ms
John, butcher —	ms	Howard William, house-carpenter	ms
Henry, brick-maker	ms	Thomas, chandler —	c p
Henry, sawyer —	ms	John, senior, brewer —	c p
Hindley Adam, tobaccoist —	ms	John, junior ditto —	c p
Thomas, barber —	ms	Richard, potter —	c p
Elijah, tobaccoist —	c p	John, Shoemaker —	ms
Hillary Richard, merchant —	ms c	Thurston, gent. —	c p
Hill Thomas, glazier —	ms	Edward, taylor —	c p
Adam, brewer —	c p	Thomas, house-car. Lond.	ms
William, apothecary, Omsk. —	c p	Hollinsworth Geo. Waggoner, —	ms
William, flater —	ms	John, bricklayer —	ms
Jonathan, whicsmith, Lanc.	ms	Hocknall George, Esq; Prenton	c p
James, carter —	ms c	Holme Peter, merchant —	ms
Henry, junior, waggoner	ms	James, cabinet-maker —	ms
Sam. pot-painter, Staffordsh.	ms	Humphrey, cooper —	c p
Hillton John, potter, —	c p	John, shoemaker —	ms
Highcock William, cooper —	ms	James, staymaker, London	ms
Highfield William, watchmaker	c p	Hodgkinson James, potter —	c p
Thomas, saddler, Prescot,	ms c	Holliwell John, gardener —	c p
John, cabinet-maker —	ms	Joseph, roper —	ms
Josiah, watch-maker —	c p	Thomas, gardener —	c p
Hickson Wm. cabinet-m. London	ms	Howell John, cabinet-maker —	ms
Holland George, tobaccoist, —	c p	Thomas, tobaccoist —	ms
Richard, officer, Highlake	c p	Houlden Ralph, cooper —	ms
Richard, mercer —	ms	Holding James, grocer —	ms c
Thomas, shipwright —	ms	Humphrey John, smith —	c p
John, mason —	c p	Huddleston John, Dockgate-man,	c p
Nehemiah, capt. —	ms	Thomas, ironmonger —	c p
Hornby Robert, toymen —	c p	John, gardener, —	c p
Joshua, currier —	ms	John, blacksmith —	c p
Elisha, taylor —	c p	John, gardener —	c p
Elnathan, roper —	ms	John, bricklayer —	ms
Edward, potter —	c p	Thomas, gardener —	ms
Elnathan, junior, roper	ms	Hunt William, roper —	c p
William, roper —	ms	Hughes Richard, esq; sugar-baker	c p
William, smith —	c p	John, gent. —	ms c
John, spring-maker —	c p	William, silkman —	c p
Elijah, sailor, Kirkdale	ms	Thomas, shipwright —	ms
Houghton Richard, watchmaker	ms	Richard, mariner —	ms
Isaac, glass-maker —	ms	Richard, esq; Northop,	c p
Thomas, ironmonger —	c p	Hurst William, tobaccoist —	c p
Thomas, blockmaker —	c p	John, blockmaker —	ms
James, roper —	ms	Hulton John, merchant —	c p
Ralph, joiner —	ms	Edward, Rev. Blackley —	c p
Seth, mariner —	c p	Hutchinson William, capt. —	c p
Hoskinson John, bricklayer —	c p	Hunter Samuel, mariner, —	c p
William, ditto —	c p	Rowland, ditto, —	c p
Hodgson Richard, house-carpent.	c p	Thomas, potter, —	c p
Thomas, merchant —	ms	William, mariner, —	c p
John, tobaccoist —	c p	Huntington Thomas, labourer, —	ms c
Joseph, shipwright, —	c p	Thomas, cooper —	ms
Richard, taylor —	ms	Huson William, shipwright —	ms
Hopwood John, potter —	ms	William, potter —	ms
Hough William, stockinger —	ms	Hutton George, merchant —	ms
Robert, joiner, Bolton —	ms	Hurdals James, potter, Staffordsh.	ms
Holebrook Joseph, potter —	c p	Hyde George, lawyer —	c p
James, gent. Burtonwood	c p		
Houlston Thomas, apothecary —	c p		
Holt James, house-carpenter —	c p		
Ralph, surgeon —	ms		

I
J Ameson Thomas, brick-maker —
James, stay-maker — c p

Jackson Humphrey, whitesmith *ms*
 Joseph, anchorsmith — *ms*
 Jacob, taylor — *ms*
 David, mariner — *ms*
 Joseph, brewer — *c p*
 William, taylor — *ms*
 Thomas, cooper — *ms*
 Thomas, shoemaker — *c p*
 Richard, ditto Aighbirth-hall *c p*
 Joseph, potter, — *ms*
 Thomas, joiner — *c p*
 Thomas, sailmaker — *c p*
 James John, potter — *ms*
 William, merchant — *ms*
 Jennyon Thomas, brewer — *c p*
 Samuel, gent. — *c p*
 Jenkinson Thomas, joiner, — *ms p*
 Jefferson Roger, tobacco-nist — *c p*
 Jebb Rev. Richard, Wixall — *ms*
 Inglefield John, cooper — *c p*
 Johnson Thomas, sailor — *ms*
 George, shoemaker — *ms*
 Ralph, shoemaker — *ms*
 Samuel, Ironmonger — *ms c*
 Thomas, esq; collect. excise *c p*
 Peter, tobacco. Holliwell *c p*
 Joseph, taylor — *ms*
 Thomas, shoemaker *ms*
 Peter, cobbler, — *c p*
 John, yeoman, Everton *ms c*
 William, taylor, — *ms c*
 William, chandler — *ms*
 Thomas, esq; merchant *ms c*
 James, glass-grinder *ms*
 James, baker — *ms*
 Uriah, bricklayer — *c p*
 John, shoemaker — *ms*
 Thomas, painter — *ms c*
 Thomas, mariner — *ms*
 Richard, bricklayer — *c p*
 Jones William, cheesefactor — *ms c*
 William, Rev. Frodsham *ms*
 John, Brazier — *c p*
 Richard, porter — *ms*
 William, shipwright — *c p*
 Edward, Mariner — *c p*
 John, cooper — *c p*
 John, cabinetmaker — *ms c*
 Edward, potter — *ms*
 Conway, shipwright — *ms*
 John, plumber, Manchester *ms*
 Joseph, joiner, Neston — *ms*
 Thomas, Stocking-weaver — *c p*
 Joynson Thomas, butcher — *ms*
 Jolly Richard, joiner, — *ms*
 Irlam William, anchorsmith — *c p*
 William, joiner — *ms*
 Jump Thomas, house-carpenter — *c p*
 John, officer — *c p*
 Jones Hugh, mariner — *ms*
 Robert, sailor — *ms*
 Peter, butcher — *ms c*

K
 Erfoot Robert, watchmaker *c p*
 Robert, shoemaker — *c p*
 Daniel, cabinetmaker — *c p*
 Kelley James, taylor — *ms*
 John, taylor — *ms*
 Thomas, taylor — *ms*
 Henry, mariner — *ms*
 Kendrick John, shoemaker — *ms*
 Kelsall James, gent. — *c p*
 James, cabinet-m. Shrewsb. *ms*
 John, blockmaker — *c p*
 Kenyon John, Doctor — *c p*
 William, blockmaker — *c p*
 Robert, roper — *ms*
 Peter, cooper — *ms*
 David, merchant — *ms c*
 James, draper — *ms*
 Kendall Thomas, merchant — *c p*
 George, cheesemonger *ms*
 John, ditto — *c p*
 Kennish Robert, mariner — *c p*
 Kershaw Nath. cooper, — *c p*
 Kent Richard, merchant — *ms*
 Kempster John, shoemaker — *ms*
 Aaron, shipwright — *ms*
 Kenright, — currier, — *ms*
 Kirkham William, weaver — *ms*
 Henry, ditto — *ms*
 John, dit. Freccleston *ms*
 Kinley David, taylor — *ms*
 Kingston John, joiner — *ms*
 John, barber — *c p*
 Kirks Samuel, Upholster — *c p*
 Kid Henry, plumber — *ms*
 Knight Wm. Glass-maker — *c p*
 Keane Tobias, Shoemaker — *ms*
 Knight John, Merchant — *c p*
 Knowles John, Wheelwright — *c p*
 Kenyon Wm. potter, Lancaster *c p*
 Kirkby John, Staymaker — *ms*
 Kalland William, taylor — *ms*
 Kaye Thomas, Northwich — *ms*
 Kenyon Wm. mariner, London *ms*

L
 Atham John, Taylor — *c p*
 John, tobacco-nist — *c p*
 John, gent. Chester — *c p*
 Lavague John, check-weav. Preston *c p*
 Laseells John, staymaker — *c p*
 James, ditto — *c p*
 Langshaw James, brazier — *ms*
 Langsdale Wm. shoemaker — *c p*
 Henry, cooper — *ms*
 James, potter — *c p*
 Laithwaite Thomas, collarmaker *ms*
 Langton George, merchant — *c p*
 Layton John, blockmaker — *c p*
 Daniel, blockmaker — *c p*
 Laurence John, taylor — *c p*

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Laurence John, merchant	c	p	Lloyd William, shipwright	c	p
Lace Ambrose, mariner	—	p	Lloyd Francis, shipwright	—	p
Layland Joseph, taylor, Manch.	ms		Thomas, cabinetmaker	—	ms
Latchford Thomas, mariner poll'd			Richard, sailor	—	c p
cabinet-maker	c	p	Loxam Edward, upholsterer, Preston	c	p
Leech Neild, taylor	—	c p	Lyon Edmund, mariner	—	ms
Leech Edward, esq; Salford	ms		John, slater,	—	ms
Lea Richard, glass-grinder	—	ms	Humphrey, pipemaker,	—	c p
John, collar-maker	—	ms	Thomas, cabinet-maker,	—	c p
Richard joiner	—	ms	Daniel, potter	—	ms
Clayton, surgeon	—	ms c	Henry, glazier	—	ms
Lec Dr. George, Halifax,	—	c p	Richard, saddler	—	c p
George, esq; High-Lee	—	c p	John, shoemaker, London,	—	ms
John, merchant, Manchester	—	c p	Lydiat Peter, tobacconist,	—	c p
Nathaniel, whitesmith	—	ms	James, gunsmith,	—	c p
William, whitesmith	—	ms	James, roper	—	c p
John, mariner	—	c p	Lunt Edmund, house-carpenter	—	ms c
Leatherbarrow Matthias, slater	—	ms	Thomas, bricklayer	—	ms
Thomas, mariner	—	c p	Lund John, taylor, Manchester	—	ms
Leadbetter Henry, tobacconist	—	ms	Lucknar Jonathan, brickmaker	—	ms
James, organist	—	ms	Lurting Hen. gent. Londonderry	—	ms
William, brewer	—	ms	Leigh James, mason	—	ms
Legg Thomas, sen. gent.	—	c p	Locklin William, mariner	—	ms
Thomas, junior gent.	—	c p	Leatherbarrow John, barber, Manc.	—	ms
Lewis Thomas, baker	—	c p			
Leece Francis, shipwright	—	ms p			
Leigh James, apothecary	—	ms c			
John, yeoman, Haigh	—	ms			
Livesley John, bricklayer	—	c p			
Edmund, surgeon	—	ms			
Linney James, shipwright	—	c p			
Lightbody William, linen-draper	—	c p			
Adam, linen-draper	—	c p			
Robert, linen-draper	—	c p			
Litherland Nathaniel, merchant	—	c p			
William, upholsterer	—	c p			
Littlewood Robert, labourer	—	c p			
Jonathan, Manchester	—	ms			
Ligoe Matthew, butcher	—	ms c			
Edward, ditto	—	c p			
James, cooper,	—	c p			
Andrew, butcher	—	ms			
George, ditto	—	c p			
Liptrot Benjamin, tobacconist	—	c p			
Lightfoot William, joiner	—	c p			
Lincair John, cooper	—	ms			
Loftus John, springmaker	—	c p			
Lowe James, roper,	—	ms			
John, potter	—	c p			
Ralph, slater	—	ms			
Edward, watchmaker	—	c p			
John, joiner	—	c p			
Edward, cabinet-maker,	—	c p			
James, labourer, Haigh	—	c p			
Lowndes Edward, merchant	—	ms c			
Charles, ditto	—	c p			
Longfield James, marble-cutter	—	ms c			
Longworth Richard, cabinet-m.	—	ms			
Longton Thomas, cooper, Formby	—	c p			
Lomax James, taylor, Manchest.	—	ms			
Lloyd Edward, esq; Tydden,	—	c p			

Maudsley Rev. Tho. Ashley —	c p	Morris John, taylor —	m
Manchester John, Glaffman —	c p	Robert, roper —	m
Makin Robert, mason —	m	Mollineux Rugby, esq; Preston —	c p
George, cork-cutter —	c p	Tho gent. London —	m
Mayer John, cabinet-maker —	m p	Richard, mariner —	m
Maudsley Henry, potter —	m	Edmund, gent. Derby —	c p
Masterfon Tho. esq; Namptwich —	m	Robert, butcher —	c p
Maine John, merchant —	m	John roper —	c p
Margefon Wm. plaisterer Ormsk. —	c p	James, barber —	c p
Mann Isaac, turner ditto —	m	James, smith —	c p
Mainwaring Sir Henry, bart. —	c p	John, hatter —	m c
M'Murrie William, roper —	c p	John, gent. —	c p
M'Mullen Ephraim, fisherman —	m	Moss, James, cheesmonger —	c p
Josiah, blockm. —	m	Wm. mariner Preston —	m c
Edward, Sheffield —	m	Abraham, blockmaker —	m
M'Cartie Dennis, roper —	c p	Mosson Tho. officer beaumaris —	c p
Mercer John, potter Lancaster —	c p	Mossie James, husbandman —	c p
John, taylor —	m	George, mason —	c p
Marsden Quartus, yeoman —	m	Thomas, ditto —	c p
Mainwaring Charles, gent. Chest. —	c p	Mort George, skinner —	m
Miller Thomas, butcher —	m	Geo. sen. ditto Aighbirth —	m
Marsh Richard, musician —	m c	Moore John, taylor —	m
Mercer Ralph, gent. derby —	c p	Richard, roper —	c p
Henry, gard ener ditto —	m	Mosely Francis, esq; Manchester —	m
John, mason —	c p	Richard, potter —	c p
Samuel, taylor —	m	Moon Adam, hatter and hosier —	m c
Thomas, shipwright —	c p	Moncaster John, cabinet-maker —	c p
Riehar, ditto —	c p	Moorcroft Jeremiah, butcher —	m
Henry, painter —	c p	Lawrence, gardener —	m
Jonathan, boatman —	m c	Thomas, ditto —	m
Henry, butcher —	m	Richard, gent. Ashurst —	c p
John, roper —	m	Morgan Thomas, baker —	c p
Ralph, staymaker —	c p	Motterhead Rev. Joseph, Manchest. —	c p
James, shoe-maker —	m	Murdock John, merchant —	m
James, labourer —	m	Mutch Timot. mason Walton —	m
John, carver —	m	Myers Joseph, gent Preston —	c p
William, mariner —	c p		
Meredith James, bricklayer —	m		
Tho. ditto Warrington —	m		
Melling Thomas, gunsmith —	m		
Maurice, draper —	c p		
Mellor Thomas, blockmaker —	m		
Meadows Thomas, tobacco-nist —	m		
Roger, barber —	m		
Henry, mariner —	c p		
Tho. potter Staffordsh. —	m		
Melts John, roper —	m		
Meals Daniel, tobacco-nist —	m		
Mears Joseph, officer Namptwich —	c p		
Metcalf Augustine, watch-maker —	c p		
Miller William, bricklayer —	c p		
Henry, butcher —	m		
Rowland, ditto —	m		
Thomas, shipwright —	c p		
Mitchel Theophilus, butcher —	m		
Thomas, Officer —	c p		
Miles Edward, smith —	m		
Richard, shoe-maker —	m		
Middleton Robert, roper —	c p		
Milnes Rob merch. Wakefield —	c p		
Milner Daniel, jun. Aston Bridge —	c p		

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Nichols Gabriel, Rev. Manchest.	e p	John, taylor	m
Benjam. Rev. Shelwick	e p	Samuel, Kirkby	m
John, butcher	m	Patrick Thomas, tobacconist	c p
William, potter	m	Parke Ioseph, clock-maker	m
Thomas, ditto	m	Patterson David, mariner	m c
John, joiner	m	Patten John, gardener	c p
James, combmaker York	m	Parker Edmund, paviour	c p
Nicholas Richard, merchant	e p	George, joiner	m c
Nicholson James, merchant	c p	Hugh, bellman	c p
Robert, merchant	c p	Thomas, cabinet-maker	m
Nixson Thomas, sailor	c p	Patton Tho. mercht. Warrington	e p
Nightingale Tho. shoe-maker	c p	Tho. blockmaker	c p
Norris Robert, boatbuilder	c p	Pattin Richard, potter	m
William, brewer	c p	Page John, potter	c p
Ioshua, boatbuilder	c p	Henry, ditto, Low-hill	c p
Thomas, slater	m e	John, cooper	c p
Robert, cabinet-maker	c p	Howard, barber	m
James, boatbuilder	m	Richard, block-maker	c p
Norton Charles, Officer Frodsham	e	Thomas, potter, Low-hill	m
Normand Ioseph ditto Ormskirk	m	Richard, cooper	m
Nottingham James	c p	Matthew, joiner, Chester	m
Nercott Thomas, block-maker	m	Parsons John, baker	m c
Sam. sugar baker Manche.	m	Parry John, anchorsmith	m
Nunns John, mariner	e p	John, gent.	m
Nuttall Thomas, house carpenter	m	Parkinson William, labourer	m
Naylor Rd. plaisterer Chester	m	Penington John, maltster, Kirkdale	m
Christop. roper Workington	c p	Thomas, grocer	m
John, blacksmith	m	William, taylor	m
O		James, potter	m
ODDIE Robert, mariner	e p	John, potter	m
Okill John, timber-merchant	c p	R alph, potter	m
George, painter	m	Pearson John, gunsmith	m
George, jun. ditto	m	Pedder Robert, gent.	c p
Oldham George, barber	m	Perkins Steele, merchant	c p
Isaac, merchant	m	Penny Thomas, tobacconist	e p
James, potter	m	Percival James, merchant	c p
Orrel Robert, draper, Winstanley	m	John, gent. Wigan	m
Orrel Gilbert, plumber	e p	Pemberton Thomas, shoemaker	c p
John, taylor	m	James, mariner	c p
Orme John, joiner, Prescot	c p	Richard, sail-m. Bardsea	m
Ouslow Arthur, gent.	c p	Peters Ralph, gentleman	c p
Owen John, reverend, Warrington	c p	William, mariner, Hemlock	c p
John, tobacconist	e p	Perry Thomas, mariner	m
Thomas, glazier	m	Thomas, mariner, Chester	m
John, upholder	m	Benjamin, mariner	e p
Edward, printer	c p	Penkett William, merchant Chester	e p
Ioseph, leather-cutter	e p	Nicholas, butcher	m
P		Pendleton Gilbert, sailer, Hale	c p
PARR Roger, merchant	e p	James, block-m. Lancaster	c p
John, merchant	c p	Gilb. silkcomber, Kendall	c p
Edward, mariner	c p	Pearce James, boatbuilder	m
John, shipwright	e p	Penkeman Richard, sailer	m
Edward, apothecary	e p	Pert Thomas, shoemaker	c p
John, draper	c p	Peploe Sam. rev. chancellor Chesh.	c p
Henry potter	m	Pendlebury Collins, cabinet-m. Lon.	m
John, gunsmith	e p	Pimlow John, joiner	m
Peter, boatbuilder	e p	Pickup Thomas, cooper	e p
Daniel, glass-maker	m	Pierpoint Edward, potter	e p
Henry, mariner	m	Pilsberry Thomas, glass-grinder	m
		Pickton William, shoemaker	c p
		Pilkington Hugh, wheelwright	m

Pick John, mariner, Frankby — m
 Phillips James, shoemaker — m
 Poppleton Thomas, shoemaker m
 Potter John, sailor, Field — c p
 Henry, labourer — c p
 Gerard, silversmith — c p
 Henry, potter — c p
 Powell Richard, merchant — c p
 Poole Samuel, junior, potter — c p
 Mundy, captain — c p
 William, — c p
 Pownall William, merchant, — c p
 Poulton Andrew, Potter — c p
 Pollard John, joiner — m
 Poirier Samuel, esq; London — c p
 Plumb Thomas, rev. Aughton — c p
 William, gentleman — m
 Thomas, esq, capt. — m
 Place Elijah, shoemaker — m
 Plumpton Samuel, taylor, Ashton m
 Platt Edward, Glover, Chester, - m
 William, hatter, Wolverhampt. c p
 Ralph, shoemaker — c p
 Pritchard Owen, mercht. Preston, c p
 Price Robert, roper, Hollywell - c p
 George, potter — c p
 John, cabinet-m. Woolton m
 William, plaisterer, Warringt. c p
 Preston William, mason — c p
 John, cabinet-maker — m
 Prince John, shoemaker — c p
 Pryar Edward, slater — m
 Prenton Thomas, joiner — m
 Profftor John, officer — c p
 Pulford Thomas, taylor — m
 Pusey Thomas, brewer — c p
 Parnall William, rev. Manchester c p
 Pye John, carter - m
 Roger, roper — c p
 Pyke Robert, baker Roffall — m
 William, ditto — c p
 Pickering Matthew, pewterer - m
 Patten Edward, potter Lancaster c p
 Pinnington Tho. husbandman - m

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R Adcliff Ionat. shoe-maker c p
 Ionat. jun. hosier - m
 James, gent. — m
 Alexand. esq; Wigan m
 Ratcliff Ioseph, shoem. melling - c p
 Thomas, pipe-maker - c p
 John, joiner — m
 Ratchdale Wm. apothecary — m c
 Rawlins Wm. cork cutter — c p
 Rathbone Wm. sawyer — c p
 James, ditto — c p
 Raine Francis, roper — c p
 Thomas, joiner — m
 Rawlinson Geo. house carpenter c p
 John, shoe-maker — m

Ramsbotham Nicholas, butcher m
 Read John, draper — m
 Robert, potter — c p
 Reid William, painter - m
 John, block-maker — m
 Roger, joiner — m
 Reid William, merchant — m
 Renshaw John, roper — c p
 Henry, brazier — m
 Redish Thomas, anchorsmith — c p
 Reives Ioseph, sadler — m
 Reynolds James, bricklayer — c p
 James, barber — c p
 Robert, house carpenter m
 James, roper — c p
 Enoch, joiner — m
 Reader Francis, barber — c p
 Redrop Rd. brazier Whitchurch c p
 Rhodes James, gardener - c p
 Rigby John, sword bearer — c p
 Robert joiner — c p
 John nailor — m
 Thomas, joiner — c p
 Gilbert, mariner — c p
 Wm. ironmonger — c p
 Richard, serjeant — c p
 Wm. paviour Latham — c p
 Peter ironmonger — c p
 Ioseph, roper — c p
 Henry, barber — c p
 William, cabinet-maker m
 Robert, pipe-maker — m
 William, brazier — c p
 Lawrence, shipwright — m
 Wm. watch toolm. Upholland c p
 James, potter — m
 Rimmer James, cooper — m
 Timothy, roper - c p
 Ripley William, grocer — m c
 Richardson John, sailmaker — c p
 Abel, shoe-maker, m c
 Ionat. ap. Upholland m
 Rd. tobacconist - c p
 Enoch, roper — c p
 Charles, staymaker - m
 Robert, cooper — m
 Rice Wm. yeoman Everton - c p
 Peter, roper — m
 Ridgate George, plumber — m
 Daniel, pewterer Neston m
 Risley Samuel, blacksmith — m
 Richards William, Officer - c p
 Riding John, shipwright — c p
 Rigg Edward, merchant — c p
 Riley Samuel, esq; merchant — m
 Rishton John, sailmaker — m
 Robert, tobacconist - m
 Roscowe John, collar-maker - c p
 John, porter — c p
 Thomas, gardener — c p
 James, potter — m c

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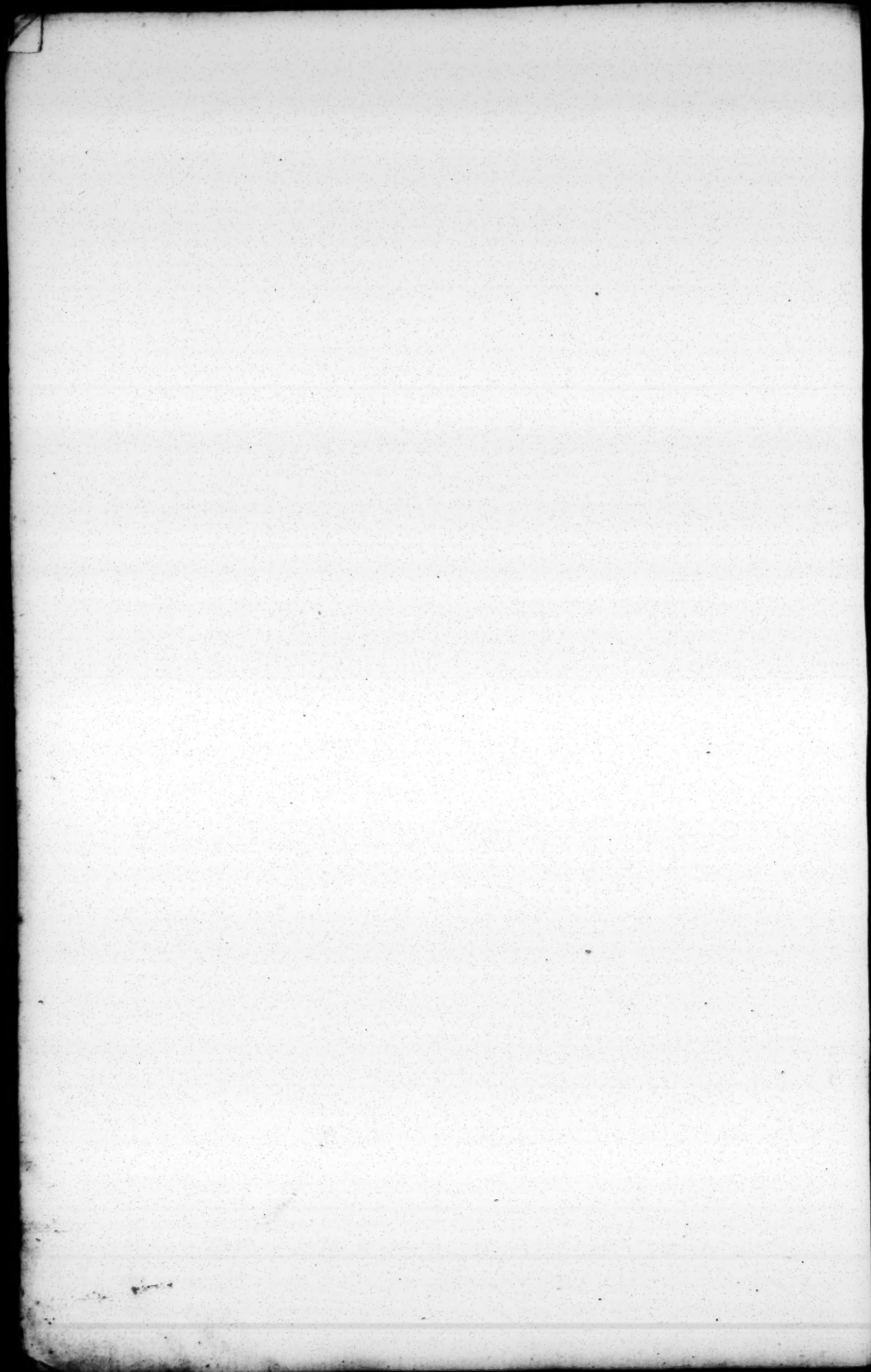
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Rogerson John, mariner — — — — —	e p	Sargent John, roper — — — — —	c p
James, slater — — — — —	m	Richard, ditto — — — — —	c p
Nathaniel, plaisterer — — — — —	m	Savage Richard, merchant — — — — —	m c
Rose Joshua, sailmaker — — — — —	m c	Salthouse John, couper — — — — —	m c
Ioseph, lath cleaver — — — — —	m c	Sandford William, ditto — — — — —	e p
Robinson Wm. tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p	Sandiford Abraham, gent. — — — — —	c p
James, turner — — — — —	m	Scales Rowland, slater — — — — —	c p
John, hatter — — — — —	m	Scott John, merchant — — — — —	m c
James, joiner — — — — —	c p	Scarsbrick James, potter — — — — —	c p
Thomas, nailor — — — — —	m	John, ditto — — — — —	m
Wm. gardener Everton — — — — —	e p	Seacome Tho. husbandm. Hampton — — — — —	c p
Benjamin, sailmaker — — — — —	e p	John, ditto, Derby — — — — —	c p
John, anchor-smith — — — — —	c p	John, yeoman, Everton — — — — —	c p
James, slater — — — — —	m	Willoughby, gent. London — — — — —	c p
Isiah, barber — — — — —	m	Sears William, tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p
Geo. pot turner Prescot — — — — —	m	Seddon Edward, pilot — — — — —	c p
John, smith — — — — —	c p	James, shipwright — — — — —	m
Samuel, cooper — — — — —	m	Robert, smith — — — — —	c p
John, butcher — — — — —	m	Richard, tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p
John, cheefmonger — — — — —	c p	Sefton William, smith — — — — —	m
John, sail-maker — — — — —	c p	Seel Robert, gent. — — — — —	m
John, sailor Warrington — — — — —	m	Thomas, ditto — — — — —	m
Timothy, tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p	Seal Robert, yeom. Brimsditch-cas. — — — — —	m
Rotherell Thomas, tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p	Seaman William, shipwright — — — — —	m c
Robinson William, Winsford — — — — —	m	Shelcrofs Pt. anchor-l-near Cartmell — — — — —	m
Rowe William, gent. — — — — —	c p	Sharrock George, joiner — — — — —	m
John, merchant — — — — —	c p	John, ditto — — — — —	m
John, barber Wigan — — — — —	m	Sherlock Tho. labo. Bidstone Mills — — — — —	c p
Roughley Robert, taylor Windle — — — — —	m	Shaw William, timber-merchant — — — — —	c p
Roe Richard, tobacco-nist — — — — —	c p	Ald. Thomas — — — — —	c p
Rostern Wm. white-cooper — — — — —	c p	William, esq; Preston — — — — —	c p
Rogers Edward, cooper — — — — —	m	Samuel, merchant — — — — —	c p
Thomas, roper — — — — —	c p	Randle, labourer, Warrington — — — — —	m
Roberts Edward, upholsterer — — — — —	c p	James, sawyer, Manchester — — — — —	m
John, mariner — — — — —	m	Samuel, potter — — — — —	c p
Edward, taylor — — — — —	c p	Shepherd William, shoe-maker — — — — —	m
Roughledge Hornby, ironmonger — — — — —	m	Henry, ditto — — — — —	m
Rosedale William, wheelwright — — — — —	m	Robert, writing-m. Preston — — — — —	m c
Rosbotham John, smith, Ashton — — — — —	m	Robert, shoe-maker — — — — —	m
Rushton William, pipe-maker — — — — —	c p	William, ditto — — — — —	m
Rumbold Thomas, mariner — — — — —	m	Sharples Tho. block-m. Kirkham — — — — —	m
Thomas, junior, mercht. — — — — —	m	Sherwin John, mariner — — — — —	c p
Rutter Joseph, chandler — — — — —	c p	Simner Thomas, ditto — — — — —	c p
Thomas, ditto — — — — —	c p	John, ditto — — — — —	m
John, timber-merchant — — — — —	c p	John, sen. roper, Lancaster — — — — —	m
Ryder Thomas, roper — — — — —	c p	Sibberin Robert, Warrington — — — — —	m
Ryley Joseph, shoe-maker — — — — —	m	Richard, shoemaker — — — — —	m
John, ditto, Warrington — — — — —	m	Richard, ditto — — — — —	m
Rylance John, slater — — — — —	m	Sidebotham William, merchant — — — — —	m
Rylands William, taylor, London — — — — —	m	Simmons John, mariner — — — — —	m
Ramsbotham William, cooper — — — — —	e p	Simpson Moses, turner — — — — —	c p
Ryley John, bricklayer, London — — — — —	m	Sinclair Edward, cabinet-maker — — — — —	m
Robinson Stephen, weaver, Chester — — — — —	m	Slater Thomas, shoe-maker — — — — —	m
		Richard, ditto — — — — —	m
		Gill, merchant — — — — —	m
		Lawrence, tobacco-nist London — — — — —	m
		Smith William, carver — — — — —	c p
		Samuel, salesman — — — — —	m
		Thomas, shoe-maker — — — — —	c p
		William, sail-maker — — — — —	c p
		Henry, potter — — — — —	c p

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September 25 1762 John Tongue killed

Thompson William, roper, — c p
 James, mariner — c p
 James, pilot, — c p
 William, sailmaker, — c p
 Thornton Christopher, weaver, — m c p
 Robert, sailor, Field, — c p
 Joshua, shoemaker — m
 James, linen-weaver — c p
 Samuel, potter — m
 Thorpe John, whitesmith, — c p
 Thomas Walter, genl. Chester — c p
 Samuel, potter — m
 Richard, butcher — c p
 Thelwell Thomas, shoem. — c p
 Thyer Michael, potter — m
 John, potter — m
 Thomason William, shoemaker — m
 John, weaver, London — m
 Trelford James, cabinet-ma. Manc. — m
 Tildley Tho. shoe-m. Halewood — c p
 Tizard John, glazier — m
 Tickle Bryan, blockmaker — m
 Tipping, John, shoemaker, Preston — m
 Tillinghast Steph. watchmaker — c p
 Wm. potter, Lancaster — c p
 Topping Roger, gent. — c p
 Thomas, carpenter — m c
 Townshend Richard, merchant — m
 Townley William, plaisterer — m
 Touchett John, merch. Manchester — c p
 Peter, merchant ditto — c p
 Tho. jun. merch. ditto — c p
 Tongue William, mariner — c p
 John, slater — c p
 Tomlinson John, merchant — c p
 Topham Norton, brazier — c p
 Townson Robert, shipwright — m
 Trafford Edward, merchant — c p
 Richard, merchant — c p
 William, merchant — c p
 Travers William, joiner, Billinge, — m
 John, labourer — c p
 John, barber — c p
 John, yeoman, Windle — m
 Edward, pot-painter Staffordsh. — c p
 Tretowin Francis, glass-gr. Lond. — m
 Tristram Anth. sadler — m c
 John, taylor — c p
 William, sadler — m
 Tunstall Joshua, porter — m c
 Rich. slater, Upholland — m
 James, watch-tool-maker — m
 John, mariner — m
 Tytes Nathaniel, hatter — m
 Robert, joiner, — m
 John, sadler — c p
 Robt. shoemaker, Ormsk. — c p
 Thomas, blockmaker — c p
 John, chandler, Prescot — c p
 Ionath. shoe-m. St. Helens — m
 Collett William, gent. Brombrow — m

Thorpe Wm. furrier — m
 Taylor Rd. Newcastle-upon Tyne — m

V

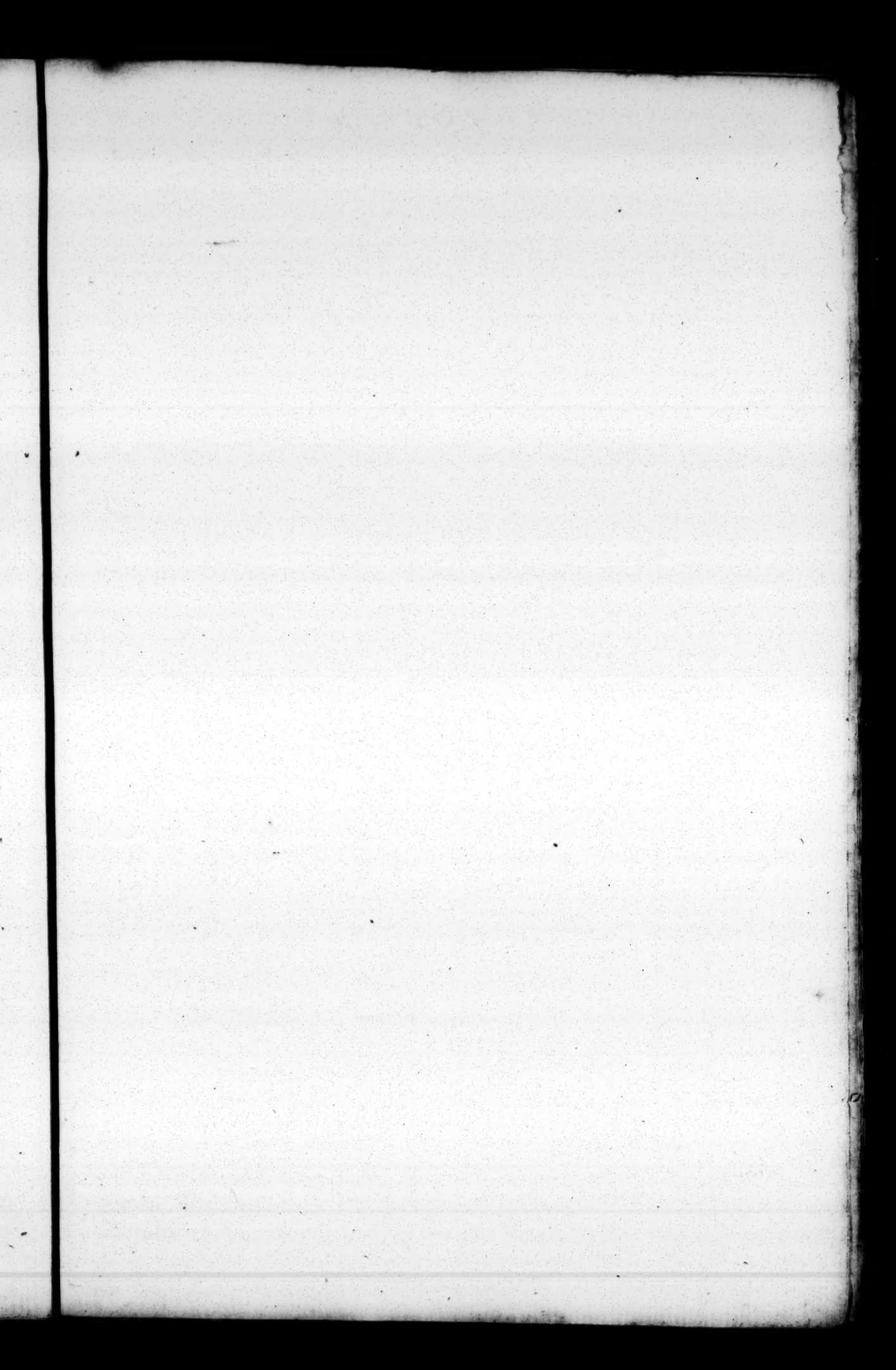
VALENS Joseph, gent. — c p
 Roger, innkeeper — c p
 Valentine William, roper — c p
 Vernon Tho. cabinet-m. London — c p
 Thomas, watchmaker — c p
 Richard, potter, — c p
 Urnson John, upholder, Warring. — m
 Thomas, butcher — m
 Unsworth John, bricklayer — c p
 Robert, Aighbeth — m

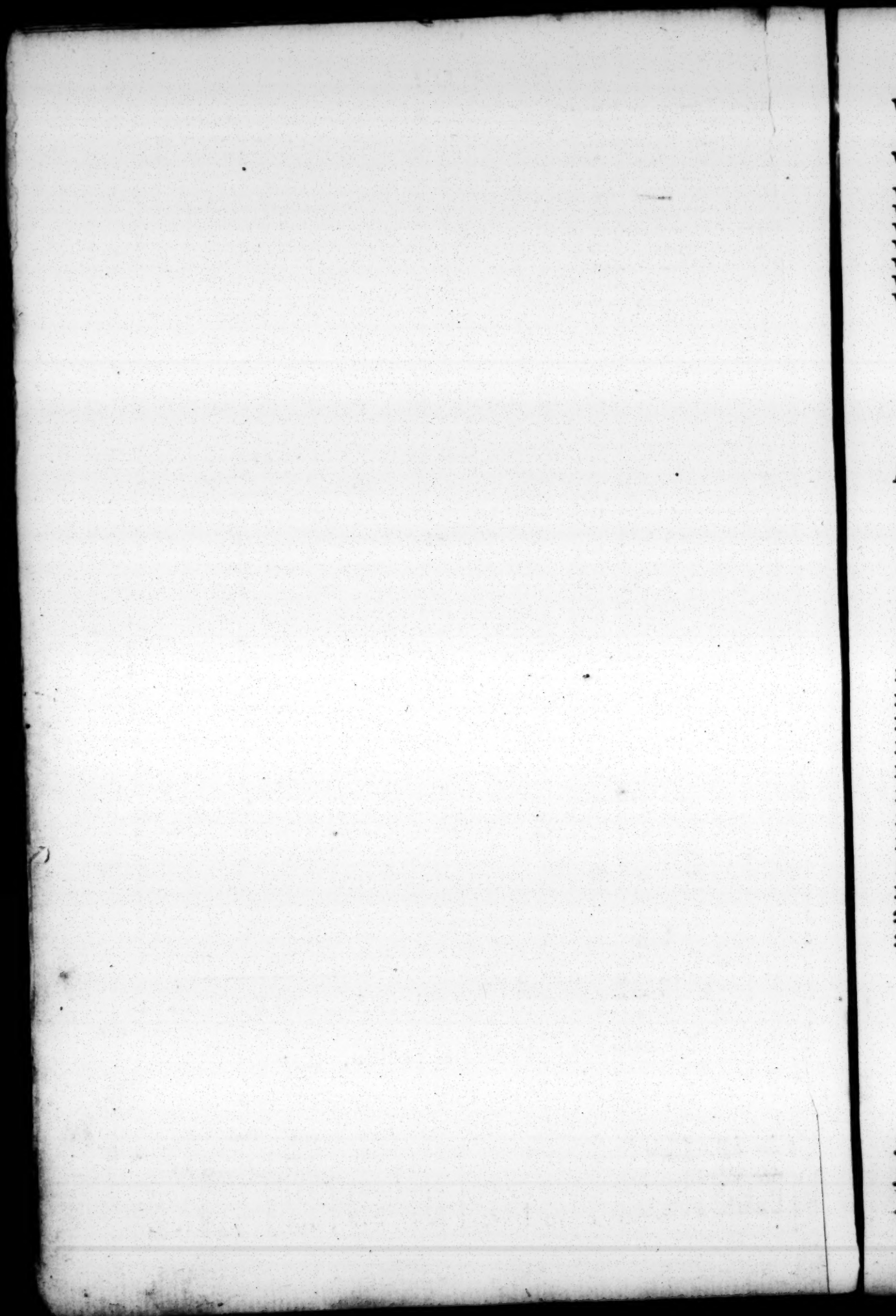
W

WALKER John, sailer — c p
 Joseph, joiner — m p
 Walker John, merchant, — m
 John, sailor — m
 William, roper — m
 John, blockmaker — m c
 Lanclot. shoe-m. Billinge — m
 Thomas, mariner — m
 John, mariner — m
 Waters James, turner — m c
 Wainwright Sam. shipwri. Speak — m
 Thomas, mason — c p
 Edward, potter — c p
 Watton John, carter — c p
 Wainman Rob. painter — m
 Waicing John, blacksmith — m c
 John, surgeon — c p
 Michael, carver — m
 Wardley Tim. butcher — c p
 John, ropes — c p
 Roger, ditto — c p
 Walmsley Isaac, mason — c p
 Ralph, house carp. Ruthin — c p
 Walley James, cow-keeper — m
 Ward John, mariner — c p
 Jonat. bricklayer — c p
 John, grocer — m
 Thomas, mariner — c p
 James, vintner Southwark — m
 Warren Sam. silver-smith — c p
 Waddington James, sailer — c p
 Wakefield Ralph, case-maker — c p
 Wade Samuel, block-maker — m
 Waller Rd. cabinet-maker — m
 Watkins Thomas, plaisterer — m
 Watson Jonathan, roper — c p
 Wm. weaver London — m
 Westhead Nicholas, sail-maker — m p
 John, block-maker — m
 Robert, slater Kirkby — m
 Welch Wm. bricklayer — m
 John, basket-maker — m
 Richard, shoe-maker — m
 John, merchant — m
 Robert bricklayer — m
 Wells Tho. breeches-maker — m

Weaver Thomas, file-cutter — ms
 Westly John, barber — ms
 Webster John, plaisterer — ms
 Webb Rd. shipwright — c p
 Weaver James, potter Lancaster — c p
 Whistle Robert, gent. — c p
 John, cooper — ms
 Wharton James, carter — ms
 Whalley Wm, grocer — ms c
 Whittaker John, glazier — ms c
 Sam. tobacco-nist — c p
 George, potter — c p
 Whiteside Ewd. plaisterer — ms
 Richard, sailor — ms c
 Richard, grocer — ms
 Whitfield John, cooper — ms
 Wm. shipw. Formby — c p
 Thomas, tanner — c p
 Robert, shipwright — c p
 Peter, sailmaker — ms
 White Hen. merch. Lancaster — c p
 John, mariner — ms
 Anthony, merch. — ms
 John, Barber — c p
 Whitby David, baker — c p
 Whitlow Daniel, Tobacco-nist — ms
 Isaac, blockmaker — ms
 Wittingham Thomas, Tobacco-nist — ms
 Iof. Wade's green — ms
 Whitehead Richard, lath-cleaver — ms
 Whitehouse Tho. shipwright — ms
 Whiddbey Richd. tobacco-nist — c p
 Wilson Charles, roper — c p
 Ioseph, taylor — c p
 George, slop-man — ms
 Robert, hatter — ms
 Arthur, shoemaker — c p
 Charles, Bailiff — c p
 Thomas, house-carpent. — ms
 Edward, cooper — c p
 Thomas, draper — c p
 Thomas, Preston — c p
 Robert, brewer Graifby — c p
 Williamson Iof. gent. — c p
 John, ditto — c p
 Richard, draper — c p
 Robert, Stationer — ms
 Richard, Potter — ms
 Croft, Gunsmith — ms
 VVm. sailmaker — ms
 Thomas, mariner — ms
 John, chandler — ms
 Williams John, shoemaker — ms
 Samuel, cooper — ms c
 John, Potter — ms
 Richard, hatter — c p
 John, sailor — c p
 Peter, potter — ms
 John, barber Whiteh. — c p
 Wilkinson Jonathan, cooper — ms
 Jonathan, jun. ditto — ms

Wilkinson William, joiner — c p
 Ioseph, barber — c p
 VViddowson John, cooper — ms
 John, ditto — ms
 Wildman William, smith — c p
 Wilding Robert, roper — c p
 Robert, cabinet-maker — ms
 Winstanley James, bricklayer — c p
 John, potter, Lowhill — c p
 John, Sailmaker — ms
 Edward, smith — ms c
 James, weaver, Manch — ms
 Alderman Henry — c p
 John, joiner — c p
 Matthew, ditto — ms
 John, mariner — ms
 Robert, joiner, Lond — ms
 Wilcock Ralph, potter — ms
 Thomas, butcher — ms
 Robert, potter — c p
 Widdens Peter, gent. Frankby — c p
 Thomas, officer — c p
 Wigbey Robt. weaver, Stoke — ms
 Wignal John, roper — c p
 Winter Thomas, shipwright — c p
 Wittam John, shoe-maker — c p
 Woods Henry, roper — ms c
 John, Wheel-wright — ms c
 Rd. ditto Gateacre Speak — ms
 Charles, sugar-house — c p
 Thomas, taylor — c p
 Samuel, jun. potter — ms
 Samuel, glass-maker — ms c
 Isaac, labourer — c p
 Samuel, wheel-wright — c p
 George, blacksmith — ms
 Ismes, cooper — ms
 Charles, tanner — ms
 Wm. sailer Woodside — ms
 John, glass-maker — ms
 Worrall Rob. shoe-maker — ms
 Wolstenholm Henry, Rev — c p
 James, draper Neston — c p
 Tho. mariner — c p
 Woodward Sam. mariner — c p
 Worsley John, gardener — ms
 Woolfall Thomas, slater — ms
 Worthington Hugh, Hough — ms
 Wrigley James, Inn-keeper — ms c
 Wright David, merch. — c p
 Thomas, boatbuilder — c p
 James, tobacco-nist — ms
 Joshua turner — c p
 John, boat-builder — c p
 John, wool-comb. Chest. — c p
 Peter, bricklayer — c p
 John, Plaisterer — ms
 William, tobacco-nist — c p
 Nathaniel, breeches-m. — ms
 Rich. bricklay. Formby — ms





THE POLL, &c.

21

Wright John, gent. Nottingham	c	p	Wakefield Tho. shipwright Lancast.	c	p
John, sawyer, London	m		Waring Richard, boatbuilder	m	
John, esq;	c	p	Walker John, cabinetmaker	m	
Wragg Ralph, shipwright	m				
Thomas, shipwright	m				
Wyld Roger, instrumentmaker	c	p	YATES John, yeoman, Derby,	c	p
Wycliffe Thomas, merchant	m		Tho. merch. Derby	c	p
Wyke John, watchtoolmaker,	c	p	Yates William, shipwright	c	p
Wainwright John, whitesmith,	c	p	John, sawyer, Ormskirk	c	p
Watkins William, butch. Deptford	m		Tho. Fustian-man,	m	
Walthew James, carpenter, London	m		John, engraver	m	
Woofe Tho. shipwright, Latchford,	c	p	Young William, at magazine,	m	c
	6	7	6	5	6

The Totals of the Pages are as follow.

FIRST COLUMN.				SECOND COLUMN.				TOTAL OF EACH PAGE.			
Page.	M.	C.	P.	M.	C.	P.	Meredith.	Cunliffe.	Pole.		
3,	19	31	29	—	19	31	29	—	38	—	58
4,	37	33	25	—	28	39	34	—	65	—	59
5,	32	31	31	—	32	35	29	—	64	—	60
6,	38	26	25	—	30	34	33	—	68	—	58
7,	32	33	27	—	38	27	24	—	70	—	51
8,	31	32	29	—	30	34	30	—	61	—	59
9,	29	40	32	—	30	35	30	—	59	—	62
10,	38	25	23	—	41	22	20	—	79	—	43
11,	35	29	26	—	28	34	31	—	63	—	57
12,	40	30	23	—	29	30	29	—	69	—	52
13,	26	38	35	—	38	25	22	—	64	—	57
14,	35	28	27	—	30	34	29	—	65	—	56
15,	25	33	32	—	33	31	28	—	58	—	60
16,	25	35	34	—	29	35	32	—	54	—	66
17,	32	30	27	—	34	32	27	—	66	—	54
18,	30	38	31	—	27	35	32	—	57	—	63
19,	29	36	32	—	32	30	26	—	61	—	58
20,	35	30	26	—	31	34	29	—	66	—	55
21,	6	7	6	—	5	6	5	—	11	—	11
TOTAL, for each Candidate,				1138				1163			

Number of Persons polled, 2164.

The Numbers, at the Close of the Poll were,

	1st Day.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.
For Sir Ellis Cunliffe,	173	215	210	222	236	107	1163
For Sir W. Meredith,	179	219	234	223	193	90	1138
For Charles Pole, Esq;	163	205	189	218	191	73	1039

Single Votes for Sir Ellis Cunliffe two,

For Charles Pole, Esq; three.

Single Votes for Sir William Meredith, 982, viz.

TUESDAY, March 31 st ,	- - - - -	165
WEDNESDAY, April 1 st ,	- - - - -	200
THURSDAY, 2 ^d ,	- - - - -	207
FRIDAY, 3 ^d ,	- - - - -	215
SATURDAY, 4 th ,	- - - - -	138
MONDAY 6 th ,	- - - - -	57
TOTAL,		982

Liverpool, April 7. 1761.

AS we are obliged to leave the Town immediately, we hope our Friends and Fellow Freemen will excuse our waiting on them in Person. We cannot sufficiently express our Acknowledgments for the Honour they have done us; and whatever may be the Fate of the Election, we shall ever retain the highest Regard and Esteem for those who have supported us with so much Zeal and Generosity; and shall be ever ready to shew, that we are

Their most obliged,

and most obedient humble Servants,

ELLIS CUNLIFFE.
CHARLES POLE.

The following Advertisements are taken from the London Papers.

April 13, 1761.

To the Worthy Freemen of LIVERPOOL.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING this Day the Honor to be declared duly elected one of Your Representatives in Parliament, (tho' it is impossible to express, in the terms of an Advertisement, the grateful Sense I entertain

tain of that generous Zeal and Friendship, to which the Event of my Election is entirely owing, with the many honorable Circumstances peculiar to it) I beg leave to offer, what my Resolution is to perform, a faithful and diligent Application of my Time and Labour to the Interests of this great Commercial Town, and a particular Attention to the Concerns of every Individual. I am, with the sincerest Respect,

Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM MEREDITH

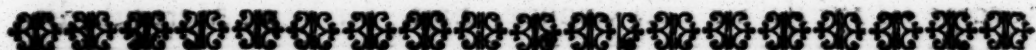
BATH, April 22, 1761.

To the Worthy Freemen of LIVERPOOL.

BEING informed I have the Honour to be again returned one of Your Representatives in Parliament, I take this public Method of making my most grateful Acknowledgment; and assuring You, my best Endeavours shall not be wanting to discharge this important Trust. I am, with the greatest Regard,

Gentlemen, your most obliged, and most obedient Servant,

ELLIS CUNLIFFE.



E R R A T A.

Omitted page 5. Clay Robert, brazier of Gleave c p
 page 9 Garner John, potter—~~for m c~~ read c p
 page 11 Holme Peter, mercht—~~for m~~ read m c
 ibid Holding James, grocer—~~for m c~~ read m
 Omitted page 12 Jackson Richard, mariner c p
 Omitted page 13 Lee John, farmer, London m
 page 15 for Patten Richard, potter,—~~read Pailing.~~

*A LIST of the Members who have represented this Borough
in Parliament, since the Year 1660.*

Charles II.	1660	1	William Stanley	Sir Gilbert Ireland
	61	2	William Stanley	Sir Gilbert Ireland
	78	3	Richard Wentworth	John Dubois
	80	4	Ruishee Wentworth	John Dubois
At Oxford.	81	5	Ruishee Wentworth	John Dubois
James II.	1685	1	Sir Richard Atherton	Thomas Leigh
Wm. III.	1688	1	Lord Colchester	Thomas Norris
	89	2	Jasper Mawdit	Thomas Norris
	95	3	Jasper Mawdit	William Norris
	98	4	William Clayton	Sir William Norris
	1700	5	William Clayton	Sir William Norris
	1701	6	Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
Ann	1702	1	Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
	5	2	Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
	7	3	Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
	8	4	Richard Norris	Sir Thomas Johnson
	10	5	Sir Thomas Johnson	John Cleveland
	13	6	Sir Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
		7	Sir Thomas Johnson	William Clayton
George I.	1714	1	Sir Thomas Johnson	Edward Norris, M. D.
	22	2	a Sir Thomas Johnson	William Cleveland, b
				Langham Booth c
	1727		Thomas Bootle	Thomas Brereton d
George II.	1727	1	Thomas Bootle	Sir Thomas Aston
	1734	2	Thomas Brereton	Richard Gildart
	1741	3	e Thomas Brereton	Richard Gildart
	1747	4	Tho. Brereton Salusbury	Richard Gildart
	1754	5	John Hardman, dec.	T. Brer. Salusbury, dec.
			Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart.	Charles Pole, Esq;
George III.	1761	1	Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart.	Sir Wm. Meredith, Bt.

a Made Collector of the Customs in *Rapahannock* river in *Virginia*; a new Writ ordered Jan. 23, 1723.

b Died; a new Writ order'd March 31, 1724.

c Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince; died, a new Writ order'd Nov. 12, 1724

d Made a Commissioner of the Victualling-office; a new Writ order'd May 14, 1729

e Changed his Name to *Salisbury*.

Parl. 6. *Thomas Bootle* Esq; Petitioner, withdrew his Petition.

Parl. 6. *Thomas Bootle* Esq; Petitioner against Mr. *Booth*, renewed Seff. 2, and withdrawn.

Parl. 7. *William Catesworth* and *Thomas Ashurst* Esqrs; Petitioners.

Parl. 7. *Thomas Brereton* Esq; Petitioner against Sir *Thomas Aston*, who was declared duly elected.

Parl. 8. *Thomas Bootle* and *Foster Cunliffe* Esqrs; Petitioners; the latter neglected to deliver in his Qualification, as demanded by one of the sitting Members.

March 5. 1730. The Right of Election was agreed, by the Counsel on both Sides to be in the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses not receiving Alms.

LIVERPOOL. 23. 35 *Edward I.* ceased till restored by King *Edward VI.* The Returns from the Sheriff were, That there were there no Citizens or Burgesses proper to send to Parliament, by reason of their Poverty.



of the Members who have represented this Borough
in Parliament from 1800